

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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'ARAFAT GIVES SPEECH TO REVOLUTIONARY CADRES

JN021905Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Under the patronage of brother leader Abu 'Ammar, the course of martyr Lt 'Abdallah Hamdan for revolutionary cadres has graduated. The brother leader made an important political statement to the graduates. He reviewed the situation of the Palestinian revolution on all levels. He also described for the brother cadres the political situation from the outbreak of the glorious war of southern Lebanon until today.

The general commander praised the significance of the great victory achieved by the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in the 8-day war. He pointed out that this war was launched by a U.S.-Zionist decision that was taken long ago and reinforced when Brzezinski, adviser to U.S. President Carter, uttered his well-known remark: Goodby to the PLO.

Brother Abu 'Ammar further said: The Palestinian revolution accepted this challenge, realizing that the conspiratorial forces will use all their resources to crush the Palestinian revolution in the shortest possible time. The heroic revolutionaries of the joint forces proved then that they can face up to this challenge, because with their hands, guns and faith they remained for 8 days in constant and direct confrontation with the enemy.

Leader Abu 'Ammar continued: There is a suspect fervor to attack the Palestinian revolution. There are also suspect [words indistinct] campaigns of doubtcasting from here to there, aimed at striking at this revolution and removing it from the road of confronting the Zionist-imperialist scheme. However, the revolution--which fought under the hardest conditions, remained steadfast and triumphed--is capable of continuing its stubborn steadfastness until victory.

U.S. President Carter has greatly insulted the Arabs. Perhaps it is a source both of regret and pride that the Palestinian revolution alone undertakes to reply to these insults and to address on behalf of the Arab nation a strong and courageous challenge to the United States. The Palestinian revolution said: When Carter says goodbye to the PLO, we say to him goodbye to U.S. interests in the area. I said this on the first day of the year. I also said this during my latest visit to the Arab Gulf states.

Abu 'Ammar spoke in detail about the internal situation of the Palestinian revolution and the issue of national unity. He stressed that the Fatah movement will continue its responsible struggle to strengthen national unity on sound bases. He stressed that he who makes the Palestinian decision is the one who fights. He is the one who combines theory with practice. This is the firm revolutionary rule in which Fatah believes and follows.

REJECTIONIST FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

JN041711Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1618 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 4 June--The front of the Palestinian forces rejecting capitulatory settlements has announced its adherence to the full rights stipulated in the agreements between the Palestinian resistance and legitimate Lebanese authorities.

In a press statement distributed here today, the front stressed its categorical rejection of any new agreement jeopardizing in any way the Palestinian people's rights to organize and defend themselves and to engage in all kinds of struggle to restore their national usurped rights.

Replying to reports carried by news agencies that agreements have been signed between the PLO and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL], the front stated that such agreements reflect a course of making Palestinian political decisions unilaterally, at a time when circumstances call for the adoption of collective decisions and require unity of ranks.

The front emphasized that the UNIFIL role is to supervise the complete withdrawal of the Zionist forces. The front added that the Palestinian resistance is interested in providing assistance to these forces as long as the role of these forces remains within this framework. The front stressed its adherence to the decision of continuing the struggle against the Zionist forces and to its continuing to offer all kinds of support to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in its struggle against the occupation forces.

PLO REPORTEDLY PLEDGES NO ATTACK FROM S. LEBANON

NC031227Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 3 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] Beirut, 3 June--Well-informed Palestinian sources confirmed today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has informed the UN forces commander in southern Lebanon, General Erskine, that he promises that the fedayeen will not attack Israel from southern Lebanon and that they will not infiltrate behind the lines of the UN forces. These sources said that, in return, 'Arafat has insisted on the right of the fedayeen to return to their bases in southern Lebanon after Israel's withdrawal from the area.

'Arafat met with General Erskine yesterday afternoon. They agreed to meet again within a week to resume their discussions.

Yasir 'Arafat announced later that the Palestinian resistance forces will not initiate any shelling from southern Lebanon unless they are attacked. He emphasized that the resistance's presence in the area will continue and that nobody can cancel this presence which is provided for in the agreements concluded between the resistance and the Lebanese authorities.

'Arafat, who was addressing a graduating class of political cadres, also said that the forces of the Palestinian resistance will be reorganized on the basis of the lessons of the battle these forces fought against Israel in southern Lebanon.

PALESTINIANS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR HAIFA EXPLOSION

JN031718Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Explosive charges went off in the central vegetable market in Haifa yesterday night, Friday. The explosion ignited a large fire inside the market and injured a number of enemy night watchmen. This was announced by the military spokesman of the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces in a military statement issued today.

The statement said: Yesterday night, 2 June 1978, one of our groups working inside the occupied homeland was able to place timed incendiary explosives in the central vegetable market in the city of Haifa, which is located near (Paris) Square. At midnight yesterday, the charges went off, causing a large fire to break out inside the market, which engulfed most of its contents; a number of the enemy who were on night watch were also injured.

Immediately afterward, the enemy police force arrived on the scene, accompanied by several fire engines, and evacuated the area. The Zionist firemen were not able to control the fire, which spread quickly in the market, until four hours later. Preliminary estimates indicate enemy losses as a result of this operation are extremely large.

PLO'S ZUHAYR MUHSIN LEAVES DOHA FOR ABU DHABI

JN022006Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Doha, 2 June--Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department and secretary general of the As-Sa'iqah organization, left tonight for Abu Dhabi at the end of a 3-day visit to Qatar, as part of his current tour of several states in the area. During his visit to Qatar, Muhsin had talks with Qatari officials on the recent developments in the Arab area, the Palestinian issue and the current situation in southern Lebanon.

Makes Statement

JN031106Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0925 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 June--Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department and secretary general of As-Sa'iqah, has said that his current tour of the gulf states aims at contacting officials in these states to discuss recent developments relating to the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem.

Zuhayr Muhsin added that his mission also includes contacting Palestinians living in the gulf states to acquaint them with recent developments of concern to them.

Zuhayr Muhsin arrived in Abu Dhabi last night from Doha in the course of his tour of a number of the states in the area.

PLO OFFICIAL: NEW OPERATION PLANNED FOR ISRAEL

NC021325Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 2 June--Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, a member of the PLO Central Committee, has announced that something will happen inside the occupied territories which will surpass the "Tel Aviv fedayeen operation." He said this will happen despite the closed Arab borders.

In a statement published in today's issue of the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA', Abu Mazin commented on the proposal for the annexation of the Gaza Strip to Egypt and the West Bank to Jordan. He said: We reject this proposal and will not relinquish the resolutions of the Rabat summit conference, which constitute the minimum demands of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian official noted that the mode of relations between the Palestinian and Jordanian people will be determined by the two peoples.

OAU CALLED ON TO STOP WAR AGAINST ERITREA

JN021951Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--The secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] has sent a cable to OAU Secretary General William Eteki denouncing the ferocious war which Ethiopia is unleashing against the Eritrean people. The ICATU secretary general expressed support for a resolution of the Eritrean problem in the interest of the Eritrean workers and people for freedom and independence. He called on the OAU to put an end to the bloodletting and to find a solution to the Eritrean problem that is free from foreign intervention.

BAHRAIN

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI ARRIVES IN BAHRAIN FROM QATAR

JN041525Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1510 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 4 June--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri arrived here this evening from Doha on a 1-day visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of several Arab states, during which he will hold talks on current Arab developments and the results of his tour for the restoration of Arab solidarity, undertaken in his capacity as chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee.

He was received by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and defense minister; the ministers and members of the diplomatic corps in Bahrain.

Holds Talks With Amir

JN041935Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1840 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 4 June--Official talks between His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, and visiting Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri began in Ar-Raf' Palace this evening. The Sudanese president is on a tour of a number of Arab states in his capacity as chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee, formed by the Arab League Council.

It was learned that President Numayri briefed his highness the amir of Bahrain on the results of his visits to the Arab states. These visits have been made to clear the Arab atmosphere and restore Arab solidarity in order to face the current challenges facing the Arab nation. His highness welcomed the visit and expressed his support for President Numayri's good offices in attempting to close Arab ranks.

The talks were attended on the Bahraini side by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister of Bahrain; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and defense minister; and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of external affairs.

On the Sudanese side the talks were attended by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, vice president and foreign minister, and Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister of state for cabinet affairs.

KUWAIT

SUDANESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN KUWAIT 5 JUNE

JN050759Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 June--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived in Kuwait from Manama today on the seventh leg of his second tour, which has so far taken him to the PDRY, the YAK, Oman, the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain.

President Numayri was received by His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and a number of high-ranking Kuwaiti officials. A round of talks was immediately held between His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. The talks revolved around the measures necessary to restore solidarity among Arab states.

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

SUDANESE PRESIDENT BEGINS VISIT TO OMAN

LD021841Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Numayri and his delegation arrived in Oman today to continue his efforts to unite the Arab ranks. He was met at Salalah airport by Sultan Qabus.

Vice President's Statement

JN022042Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2020 GMT 2 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Salalah, 2 June--Sudanese Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, who is accompanying Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in his current tour of several states in the area, has declared that the results of President Ja'far Numayri's tour in the countries he has visited so far have confirmed that the Arab leaders and heads of state are completely convinced that the Arab nation is living through a real crisis and that all sincere sons of this nation should seriously search for a formula and outlet from this crisis.

Bakr said that President Ja'far Numayri's current tour, which is a continuation of the first tour, does not [passage indistinct]. Bakr, who is currently in Oman, added: The dialog and discussions have shown there is actually a common ground around which the Arab nation can rally and unite its efforts.

Speaking about the Horn of Africa, Bakr said: The African Continent is one of the hot areas in the world. The primary reason for the current tension in the continent is, regrettably, blatant foreign intervention.

Bakr explained that his country constantly explains the seriousness of foreign intervention, which is the real danger to the security, stability and safety of the African Continent, and that President Ja'far Numayri is following a policy based on the need to resolve African problems through dialog, not through arms and clashes.

2-Day Visit Ends

JN031447Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Muscat, 3 June--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri left Muscat this afternoon following a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman. The visit came as part of his tour of Arab states in an effort to heal the rift and achieve Arab solidarity. He was seen off at the airport by His Majesty Sultan Qabus of Oman and senior Omani officials.

QATAR

NUMAYRI MAKES BRIEF VISIT TO DOHA, MEETS WITH AMIR

JN040905Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0840 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Doha, 4 June--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, this morning received Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri and the delegation accompanying him. The two sides reviewed methods to restore Arab solidarity.

The Sudanese president arrived in Doha earlier today from Abu Dhabi and is scheduled to leave for Manama in the afternoon.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RETURNS TO RIYADH, MET BY OFFICIALS

LD031912Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1610 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Riyadh, 3 June, SNA--His Majesty King Khalid returned from Geneva this evening. He was welcomed at the airport by His Royal Highness Amir Fahd, His Royal Highness Amir 'Abdullan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, other amirs and senior state officials.

YAMANI REAFFIRMS SAUDI COMMITMENT TO STABLE OIL PRICE

LD021337Y Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 31 May 78 p 14 LD

[Text] Rome--The price of crude oil should remain unchanged during 1978. This was said by Saudi Petroleum Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani during an interview on the television news-reel program "Ring 78."

Being aware of its responsibilities with respect to the world economy, Yamani explained, Saudi Arabia has often adopted a "centrist" stance between the alignment of intransigent producing countries and those who oppose oil price rises. Beginning in 1980, he added, great changes will take place in the world. It was with this in mind that an attempt was made at the recent meeting of crude oil producing and exporting countries to prepare an OPEC strategy for the next 20 years.

As for the dollar problem, in Saudi Arabia, Yamani said, we prefer to continue using the dollar as an international exchange currency for domestic economic reasons. We have made large dollar investments, he explained, and we want the U.S. currency rate to remain unaffected by any change made by OPEC. In any case, this topic will be further studied by an OPEC special committee at the coming Geneva meeting in June.

UAE

NUMAYRI ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI FROM MUSCAT

JN031558Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 3 June--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived in Abu Dhabi this afternoon from Muscat on a 1-day visit to the UAE. UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan led those who received President Numayri.

Talks Begin

JN031900Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY 1730 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 3 June--The official talks between His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri began in Abu Dhabi this evening. The two presidents held a round of talks which lasted about 1 hour, shortly after President Numayri arrived in Abu Dhabi.

HELICOPTER CRASHES OFF ABU DHABI COAST

JN030831Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 June--A helicopter crashed in the gulf waters this morning and all 15 passengers, and the pilot, are reported dead. The aircraft, which crashed some 40 miles from Abu Dhabi, was carrying workers from the offshore Zakum oilfield. Search and rescue operations began immediately.

'Ali ibn Khalfan az-Zahiri, head of the Civil Aviation Department, has declared that the stricken aircraft belonged to the Abu Dhabi Helicopter Company, Limited, and that the incident took place at 0815 this morning while the helicopter was on its way from Zakum oilfield to Abu Dhabi.

Az-Zahiri said that the aircraft had 15 passengers on board in addition to the pilot. They included eight British, including the pilot, one Bahraini, one Yemeni, one Egyptian, one Canadian, one Pakistani, one Indian, one Ugandan and one Scot.

The security authorities have begun investigations to find the cause of the incident.

Nine Bodies Found

JN031915Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1840 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 June--A responsible source at the Ministry of Communications in the UAE has stated that the helicopter which crashed in the gulf waters this morning has been picked up and that nine bodies have been found, one of them identified as that of the pilot. The spokesman said that the nine bodies arrived at the port of Abu Dhabi this evening. He added that the committee investigating the crash is still meeting to ascertain the cause of the crash and determine the identity of the men who were on the plane when it plunged into the sea 40 miles off the Abu Dhabi coast.

The spokesman said that the names of the victims will not be announced before the names of all the passengers are ascertained. He added that the search operation was stopped when darkness fell and that it will be resumed tomorrow.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT AL-GHASHMI PRAISES NUMAYRI'S EFFORTS

L0021602Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Numayri arrives in Oman this morning on the latest leg of his second tour to restore Arab solidarity. Last night he arrived in San'a' from Aden. In San'a' he had talks with President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

"After the discussions President al-Ghashmi praised President Numayri's efforts to fulfill the mission of the Arab Solidarity Committee and to achieve solidarity at this stage the Arab nation is passing through--a stage at which the cohesion of ranks is of the greatest importance. President al-Ghashmi also pointed out that he is following with admiration President Numayri's persistent efforts within the framework of his visits to various Arab capitals for the sake of achieving this aim. He stressed that his country--leadership and people--is employing all its resources to help President Numayri fulfill his mission, which he is undertaking on behalf of the Arab nation. He stressed his confidence that President Numayri's leadership of the solidarity committee is one of the most important guarantees of its success."

AS-SADAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO BBC CORRESPONDENT

NC030910Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 3 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that he has sent a message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asking him to shoulder his responsibility and stop the Palestinian provocation of the Israeli and UN emergency forces in southern Lebanon so as not to give Israel any excuse for maintaining its occupation of the south and for refusing to withdraw.

In an interview with a BBC correspondent, President as-Sadat explained the role played by Egypt in bringing about the UN Security Council resolution which called for immediate withdrawal from southern Lebanon and for the dispatch of UN emergency forces to replace the Israeli forces. He also said: "I was in continuous contact with U.S. President Jimmy Carter for 24 hours before the United States submitted its draft resolution which was approved by the Security Council. Moscow and Czechoslovakia abstained, as if they wanted the Israeli occupation of Lebanon to continue."

On Egyptian-Soviet relations, President as-Sadat reaffirmed Egypt's fixed position of willingness to establish balanced relations with the Soviets without any prior conditions except that they should understand that Egypt has its own free, independent will. He also emphasized that Egypt will continue to shoulder its responsibilities in the African Continent and will honor all commitments.

The text of the interview which President Anwar as-Sadat granted to the BBC follows:

Question: How can the obstacles be overcome after the peace initiative has become frozen as a result of Israeli intransigence?

Answer: In this respect, I cannot say that the initiative has become frozen. No. The peace process has lost some of its momentum as a result of the Israeli position. The Israeli Government must make a move based on new elements, because on our part we have done everything possible. We say that we keep our minds and hearts open for anything new. We shall discuss anything new in order for the peace process to move once again with the momentum with which it must move.

Question: If the new Egyptian proposals fail, what is the alternative and what can prompt you to return to the negotiating table?

Answer: Regarding the new Egyptian proposals, I do not know whether everybody considers what I have said about the return of the West Bank to King Husayn and the Gaza Strip to Egypt, and then studying the guarantees with Israel--whether this is what is referred to as an Egyptian proposal. This is a fact and there is nothing new in it, because Resolution 242 calls for the Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and this should have been implemented automatically. It is not a new proposal but a point of view, because the call for the withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 is not new. This is not something new, but it was a new point of view raised in order to give the peace process a new momentum. I do not know why we in the Arab world should be nervous. This problem is 30 years old.

As I said before the Knesset, in the heart of Israel, I consider that 75 percent of the problem is psychological problems that have accumulated over the years. The world found out afterwards that I was right. But this does not mean that we will resolve this problem overnight and that what I have said is impractical. Israel's position or Begin's position is a natural position on his part as a member of the old guard, and he needs time to understand the nature of the peace process and the nature of the new facts that have resulted from my visit to Israel and my address to the Israeli people and the Knesset directly.

This does not mean that there is no possibility of failure. No, there is a possibility of failure, and we must be realistic. I do not want to become emotional and start shouting. Not at all, as I have often said and I say it now, the initiative is no longer mine or the Egyptian people's alone. No. It has really become the property of the whole world. We must give the matter the time it needs. But to say that it is finished or is frozen, this is not right. It is not frozen. Because the situation is stagnant, we must not be nervous and rush to do something. This is wrong. Come and see what the initiative has done. The whole world, from America to Australia--from America in the West to Australia in the East--has lived with this problem and for the first time is seeing the reality of the Arab position, and the whole world not only believes in the Arab position but also takes our side in asking Israel to correct the mistakes it has committed.

There is another issue of extreme importance and I do not know how everybody jumps to conclusions about it. It is the question of the arms deal with the United States, which was passed by Congress. Concerning Congress, when I went to meet with Ford in Luxembourg in 1975, 76 out of 100 senators had then signed a petition which had almost banned Ford from dealing with me. That was the U.S. position.

Well, this issue has been raised again, and we have received 54 votes against 44. Is it then appropriate for us to jump on this matter? It could not have been accomplished in months or in years. No, it would have needed a whole generation to be accomplished.

My advice to political analysts is to look at all the aspects of the problem. It will then become clear to them that even the so-called stalemate does not exist. No, the issue is not stalemated, absolutely not. It will not be stalemated. This issue is not liable to be stalemated because of my November initiative.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President: Indications are that the United States cannot become your main supplier of arms. Therefore, what is the alternative and what is your armament strategy?

Answer: My armament strategy has a strange story with it. The Soviet Union had imposed an arms embargo on me and, in fact, the ban had been imposed on me prior to the October war. You remember that in 1975 we made a decision here in Egypt to diversify our sources of arms. We made a decision to this effect and I actually made this decision public. Hence, I have French Mirage aircraft, British helicopters and many other Western arms. Finally, I have, or in other words, the U.S. (F-11) has arrived.

As I have just said, I made the arms diversification decision, and it is being implemented since 1975. The significance of the U.S. arms deal does not lie in the number or types of planes, but the political analysts will do well if they consider everything in its proper dimensions.

The dimensions and meaning of this deal are very, very far reaching in this issue and in the future of action in our area. From the military angle, this deal does not have what we call "significance" in English. No, significance does not lie in number. The significance of the deal is that Israel had a monopoly on the United States. In most cases Israel won the United States over to its side. This is no longer the case. This state of affairs has been resolved. According to this state of affairs, the U.S. policy in the area was nothing other than Israel's policy. But, and in the final analysis, perhaps we will end up in this situation with a balanced U.S. policy in the area. This is the most splendid thing we want, even more than the planes.

Question: Would it not have been more appropriate for Egypt to establish balanced relations with the United States and Russia, the two states involved in world detente, in order to achieve a just peace in the area?

Answer: Since you have asked this question, then I will answer it with another question. Would it not have been more appropriate for the Soviet Union to comply with my request? I lost my voice over the years telling them: Gentlemen, the time when we needed a guardian is over; we have long since come of age. Please reschedule my debts and give me a chance, a period of grace, to settle the military debts. I am not doing what they have done. Up to this day they have not settled their World War II military debts to the United States. No, I am telling them: I will settle the debts. I am ready to do this, and not only every year [as received] reschedule my debts because I am in a difficult economic position.

This [referring to the quest for rescheduling debts] is something normal. I want to say something--and I know you are trying to get me to announce something new. Our chief UN delegate in New York had previously been contacted [by the Russians]. When this news reached me, I told our delegate: Tell the Russians: You are welcome. Let this matter not be confined only to you and to the Russian UN delegate, no. Instructions were also sent out to our ambassador in Washington to the effect that if he is contacted by the Russians then we tell them: You are welcome. We are ready at this very moment, even before waiting for another moment, to revert to totally balanced relations. In other words, never mind what has happened, and it has not been my mistake.

Then listen to Moscow Radio. It is hurling abuse at us daily. When we hear Moscow Radio using abusive language daily, well what shall we tell this radio in reply? Really, does this language reflect a good intention to set up balanced relations?

No, no. I have no objections. It is not in my interest for any problem to exist between me and the Soviet Union or for imbalanced relations to exist between us--and we are working toward restoring balanced relations. But let it be known to all that I am pursuing my present policy not because I am in a state of detente with the United States and because we are exchanging letters daily. All these things, and even more, also happened with Brezhnev in the past. But he did not answer me. He did not answer me and he made my life miserable to such an extent that one would commit blasphemy, I mean, because of this treatment of which I have spoken and which I have explained to the people.

Carter answers me. He does not disappear and his reply does not take longer than 24 to 48 hours. However, and as far as the Soviets are concerned, he [presumably Brezhnev] would stay 6 months in the Crimea. Why does he not reply? Here, I am saying it and announcing it publicly: We are completely prepared to establish totally balanced relations and we absolutely set no conditions. I want them to understand that Egypt has an independent will when it comes to the Soviets, the Americans or anybody.

Question: Mr President, what is Egypt's present attitude toward the Arab front and the possibility and feasibility of an Arab summit conference at this stage?

Answer: We have explained our position to President Numayri and the brothers in Saudi Arabia. We have no reservations regarding the convening of an Arab summit conference or about the date and venue of such a conference. We are ready but if I were to be asked, as you asked me now, to give advice, my advice is no. The time has not yet come for such a conference. Why? Because we are still dealing with an unsettled Israeli position. I mean, as you have said that some are saying that the initiative is now frozen while others are saying that it is not frozen and it has not failed. This is natural. A problem of this magnitude takes time. Well, Israel has still not given its answer to the initiative. My advice is let us wait and let us not be in a hurry. Despite this, I say that Egypt has no objection [to a summit conference]. We have announced this officially and I repeat it here. Egypt has no objection regarding the time or place, not at all. We are prepared to attend an Arab summit conference.

My opinion, however, my advice is that the time is not yet ripe because we will not be able to add anything to the Arab strategy. We laid down that strategy in Rabat, and it covered the 1967 territory and the Palestinian people's rights. I do not think that we will be able to say anything new. So it is better for us to wait a little while. If it is a question of Arab solidarity, then let us be frank with ourselves. We are still the same and nothing has changed. Libya is still the same as it was before the battle, during the battle and after the battle. Iraq is still the same as it was before the battle, during the battle and after the battle.

The only new and regrettable position is that of President Boumediene. Regrettably, I had imagined that he understood things as he so demonstrated during the October battle. I have really spoken more than once about this. [They talk about] Arab solidarity, Arab solidarity, Arab solidarity. Well there is no need to repeat that there is nothing new in the Arab situation. Those people who are always talking about Arab solidarity are the same people. Their line is always the same before the battle, during the battle and after the battle. Nothing has changed. Nevertheless, Egypt has no objections as to the time and place of a summit conference.

Question: Mr President, Israel has said that it intends to withdraw completely from Lebanon before 13 June. What are your expectations?

Answer: I will tell you something. Yasir 'Arafat attacked Egypt over the first disengagement agreement, the second disengagement agreement and the initiative, on the incitement of Syria and the Soviet Union of course. This is known. Yasir 'Arafat was once here with me in this same place as you are now. I told him: Whether you maintain contact with us or not, Egypt will not shun its historic responsibility toward the Palestinian cause because it is the cause of people, not of Yasir 'Arafat or the PLO, nor of what is dictated to them by Syria or the Soviet Union or by emotionalism. We are dealing with the cause of the Palestinian people.

I told him: Whether you attack [us] or not, we will safeguard the cause because this is Egypt's destiny, responsibility and history.

I got carried away from the point at hand. Well, the other day--perhaps for the first time in a year or so, or rather since the initiative--I sent them [not further identified] a cable and asked them to convey it to Yasir 'Arafat and tell him it is a shame. Israel must withdraw from southern Lebanon. Is it clever to provoke Israel after the arrival of the UN forces, or what? It is a mistake. By God, I sent and told him this. I am announcing it for the first time. The world has not heard it yet. You will report it. I sent a cable telling him shame, hold back your people because Israel must withdraw.

I did not really want to say this--you have taken already quite a bit [of information during the interview]--but look at the American draft resolution which those people of the Soviet Union do not even try to mention. The U.S. submitted a draft resolution to the Security Council calling for the immediate withdrawal [from southern Lebanon] within 24 hours and for the dispatch of UN emergency forces. Why did the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia not cast their vote on this draft resolution at the Security Council? It was as if the Soviet Union wants the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon to continue. About this U.S. draft resolution, I was in continuous contact with U.S. President Carter for 24 hours. I am announcing this so that they will know. I think the Lebanese Government knows this from the United States. Of course there is nothing new regarding the announcement of a date for Israel's withdrawal. It should have taken place a long time ago. Here and in this same place also, I was visited by 'Ezer Weizman, and we announced while he was here that they will not delay [their withdrawal] one moment after the arrival of the UN forces.

Before he could speak about anything, I told him: Southern Lebanon comes first. He said: This is our position. I told him: Broadcast it--and they did broadcast it. Indeed (?what has happened) is a maddening thing. Is it reasonable that the Palestinians should ruin everything? Is it reasonable for them to provoke the Israelis so that the Israelis would find the excuse and stay where they are? Well, let us talk frankly about the occupation of southern Lebanon. As far as the occupation of southern Lebanon is concerned, we all know that any irresponsible move would result in Israel realizing its age-old dream, occupying southern Lebanon. We all know this. Therefore, when the Tel Aviv operation took place, we all knew that Israel would occupy southern Lebanon. Drawing this conclusion needed no political cleverness, intelligence or anything else.

Well, was it not enough that the Palestinians had sent an invitation to Israel to enter southern Lebanon and occupy one-third of Lebanon? Was it reasonable for the Palestinians to provoke Israel while it had been withdrawing and while the United States was calling, for the first time, for a resolution to be passed within 24 hours and for UN emergency forces?

There is now a campaign of silence. Nobody talks about this subject. They are talking about the Soviet Union and its attempts to outbid others. After all these things, they pull Israel's leg so that Israel would continue to occupy southern Lebanon. By God, and I did not intend to do so, I sent word to Yasir 'Arafat and told him that if no one attacked Egypt, I would again put my hand in his hand. But, really, I did this for the sake of southern Lebanon. I told Yasir 'Arafat: This is shameful. Restrain your people in order not to give Israel an excuse.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, what is the pioneering role which Egypt should supposedly play now and in the future concerning Africa?

Answer: I thank God that Cairo, which had been and continues to be the headquarters of all the African liberation movements, is still living up to its responsibilities and discharging its duty. However, something very new has occurred; it is the Soviet Union wreaking havoc in Africa.

Egypt will not remain silent vis-a-vis this state of affairs, because we know that we also figure as one of the targets in Africa. However, I want to reassure everybody that we are facing up to our African responsibility in the most perfect manner. In the next 2 days, or perhaps tomorrow while I am talking to you [as received], our foreign minister will tour the states in western and eastern Africa. I mean the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus. We are totally fulfilling our responsibility and all our pledges, and even more. Furthermore, there are many other things--and I see no need to reveal them.

Question: But is it possible to confront the Soviet Union?

Answer: We do not want to enter into a confrontation with the Soviet Union because we are not a big state, and we do not also pursue the big states' policy of [power] "politics." We say no to all this talk. We are concerned with only one thing, defending our country, defending our area and defending our communications routes. We also want to preserve our ability to freely and independently make our own decisions. This is the crux of the matter. I will not embark on a confrontation with the Soviet Union; never, but, if the day comes when the Soviet Union will harm our country's national interests, by God, then I will not remain silent.

KAMIL INTERVIEWED BY AL-AHRAM ON TALKS WITH VANCE

NC030940Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 3 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has affirmed that Egypt's position is firm and aims at reaching an agreement on a declaration of clear principles regarding the total withdrawal and the rights of the Palestinian people in order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement.

In a special interview granted to AL-AHRAM after his closed meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday, Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil said that he explained to the U.S. secretary of state that the Israeli position continues to hinder the peace efforts by insisting on policies that are inconsistent with any sincere desire to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Egyptian foreign minister said that he reviewed with Cyrus Vance the present situation in the Middle East. He said: The talks were frank and friendly, stemming from the sincere spirit which prevails in the relations between the two countries. He pointed out that he conveyed to Vance Egypt's appreciation for the stand which the U.S. Government has taken on the issue of the aircraft deal, which the Zionist forces have tried to delay by all means, and Egypt's appreciation of the stand of the U.S. Government and Congress in general. He said that this stand confirms the determination of the U.S. Government to assume a constructive, positive and balanced role in its capacity as a partner in the peacemaking process.

Kamil added that the United States informed the Egyptian Government that it has not received a reply to the questions it submitted to Israel and that it does not expect to receive a reply within the next 10 days.

In his interview with AL-AHRAM, the foreign minister points out that Egypt will have more contacts with the United States to agree on future steps. He also said that he discussed with the U.S. secretary of state the ideas raised by President as-Sadat regarding the restoration of conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to what they were before 1967 and for providing the necessary security arrangements for the parties involved. These ideas are designed to bring about the total Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories and regain the rights of the Palestinian people within an Arab context. He said that he sensed that the U.S. secretary of state was interested in these ideas.

Kamil explained that the purpose of the meeting was to review the situation in a general and comprehensive manner, and he described it as useful and constructive. He said that the question of Israel's exploitation of Egyptian oil in Sinai and in Egypt's territorial waters was also raised in the meeting. He said that the U.S. position on this matter, as explained by Cyrus Vance, is positive. There is no disagreement between Egypt and the United States as to the illegality of the Israeli measures.

The foreign minister pointed out that contacts between Cairo and Washington will continue and that he hopes they will lead to positive results.

AS-SADAT TO ANNOUNCE SURPRISE OF MILITARY CHARACTER

JN040611Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Jun 78 p1 JN

[Text] Cairo--Informed sources have revealed that the surprise President Anwar as-Sadat will announce on 23 July will be connected with the new stand Egypt will take to confront Israel's intransigence and inflexibility.

These sources declined to give any details but added that Egypt's expected decision will be a surprise truly equal to As-Sadat's first surprise when he launched his peace initiative and visited Jerusalem.

The Egyptian magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF says in tomorrow's edition that Egypt is currently consulting the Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, concerning this new stand.

ROSE AL-YUSUF adds that the new surprise will be of a military character.

AS-SADAT 30 MAY PRESS CONFERENCE TEXT COMPARISON

NC310835 [Editorial report NC] Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1300 GMT 30 May carried the text of Egyptian President as-Sadat's speech and answers to foreign correspondents' questions during his 30 May meeting with them at his retreat in Al-Qanatir al-Khayriah. The Arabic version, with a few exceptions, is identical to the referent English version, published in the Egypt section of the 31 May Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT, permitting the following addition on page D 14, between lines three and four:

Question: Mr President, I would like to get some clarifications, if that is possible, about something you mentioned before. You said that you would like an Arab summit conference to be convened after 2 months--this is what I concluded--when the fate of the peace initiative becomes clear. We concluded--and many of us have concluded this from your remarks--that a decision may be taken regarding the extension of the mandate of the peace-keeping forces in Sinai in light of the peace initiative. This conclusion suggests that this decision may be taken very soon. Is this conclusion correct?

Answer: Pardon?

Question: Would it be correct for us to conclude that you will decide the future of your peace initiative and that this will require a decision before October--that is to say, within the 2 months you mentioned?

Answer: Well, let me be clear on this. I did say that if I were personally asked about convening an Arab summit conference, I would suggest after 2 months or so and not before, but as for the question you raised now regarding the extension of the mandate of the UN forces in October, it is not just a matter of renewing or not renewing the mandate of the UN forces; it is much deeper than that. The second disengagement of forces agreement between me and Israel will expire in October. Do you understand? This is much deeper than the term of the UN forces mandate, and I described it as tantamount to a big test.

KAMIL REPORTEDLY TO GIVE CARTER MESSAGE FROM AS-SADAT

NC021326Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 2 June--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' says today that Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, who is now in New York, is carrying a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to U.S. President Jimmy Carter asking him to pressure Israel into not letting the peace initiative fail.

Citing reliable sources in New York, the paper says that President as-Sadat's message warns of the possibility of a new war in the Middle East because the Egyptians will be forced to go to war if the peace initiative fails.

AL-ANBA' also says that Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil is currently holding secret talks with a number of Zionists who are opposed to Israeli Prime Minister Begin's policy. The aim of these talks is to reactivate President as-Sadat's initiative and to prevent its failure.

Quoting the same sources, the paper says that Kamil has warned that Egypt will be forced to withdraw the initiative if Begin and his government continue to be indifferent toward it.

AL-ANBA' says that 17 congressmen have recently sent a letter to President Carter asking him not to allow Israel to destroy the opportunity provided by the Egyptian initiative.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT SIGNS SOCIAL PEACE LAW

NC040851Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 June--President Anwar as-Sadat yesterday signed the law for the protection of the homefront and social peace which was approved by the People's Assembly in implementation of the 21 May referendum.

Steps for the implementation of the 16-article law will begin immediately. The law stipulates that in his capacity as official in charge of insuring the safety of society and its basic law in accordance with Article 179 of the constitution, the socialist prosecutor has the authority to investigate and prosecute any violation of the provisions of this law.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM says that the law will be implemented as follows:

As far as the parties are concerned, the socialist prosecutor will report the names of people to which the law applies to the parties committee, which is headed by ASU Central Committee Secretary General Dr Mustafa Khalil.

The committee will then send the names of these people, to whom it believes the law applies, to the parties themselves so that they may be excluded from membership. If the party fails to exclude them from membership, then the parties committee will itself take steps to expel them. As far as party members who are People's Assembly members are concerned, their names will be sent directly to the assembly, which will take the measures it deems fit against them. The parties committee decisions may be appealed to the Administrative Court or the Court of Appeals, but the People's Assembly decisions are final.

As far as journalists and people in vocational fields and nominations for unions and other councils are concerned, the socialist prosecutor will address himself to the boards of the unions which will themselves implement the law. As far as those who are considered under the law as having written political articles harmful to the social peace, the higher press council will refer their cases to the journalists union board.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN ISMAILIA

NC031135Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Ismailia, 3 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Ismailia today, beginning a tour of the canal area to join the people of the three canal towns in their celebration of the third anniversary of the reopening of the canal. President Anwar as-Sadat arrived at An-Nakhil airport at 1150. He was accompanied by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, head of the Ismailia Governorate's parliamentary group.

The president was met on arrival by Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority; Maj Gen Mahmud Zaki 'Abd al-Latif, governor of Ismailia; Dr 'Abd al-Majid 'Uthman, President of the Suez Canal University; Maj Gen Fu'ad 'Aziz Ghali, commander of the Second Field Army; the People's Assembly members from the Ismailia Governorate; and the political and executive commands of the Ismailia Province.

Inspects Projects

NC041311Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today inspected a number of animal husbandry and land reclamation projects in the Ismailia and Ash-Sharqiyah governorates which are part of the plan to provide food security. The inspection tour took place at the start of the canal people's celebration of the third anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal.

The president's tour began with a visit to Al-Mullak Valley area, some 40 km west of Ismailia, where he inspected the reclamation of 10,200 feddans of land and inaugurated the cow-breeding stations project. He was accompanied on this visit by People's Assembly Speaker Engineer Sayyid Mar'i and Prime Minister Mamduh Salim.

NEW AL-WAFD PARTY TAKES MEASURES TO DISSOLVE ITSELF

NC021907Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 June--The General Assembly of the New Al-Wafd Party today decided to dissolve the party and authorized the higher committee of the party to take the necessary measures to implement this decision. The New Al-Wafd Party was formed in February.

Members Become Independents

NCO40837Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1823 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 June--The members of the parliamentary body of the New Al-Wafd Party, which dissolved itself the day before yesterday, have decided to consider themselves independent members of the People's Assembly.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly of the New Al-Wafd Party has formed a committee to liquidate the party's property. The committee is headed by party member Dr Wahid Ra'fat.

HIGHER PRESS COUNCIL TO BE REORGANIZED

NCO40742Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0723 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 June--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR reports today that it has been decided to reorganize the Higher Press Council so as to include judicial elements in it to insure that its decisions will be in accordance with the rule of law.

This new decision to reorganize the Higher Press Council comes after President as-Sadat's ratification of the executive step for the implementation of the social peace law approved by the People's Assembly last week. It also comes in the wake of articles written by Egyptian journalists abroad or at home undermining national unity and social peace in Egypt.

EGYPT TO TREAT GAZA POPULATION AS CITIZENS

JNO40656Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Jun 78 p 1 JN

[Text] Cairo--The Egyptian authorities have decided to treat the Gaza Strip population the same as Egyptian citizens, apply Egyptian law to them and consider Egypt as responsible for them.

This decision comes in the wake of President Anwar as-Sadat's proposal for restoring the West Bank to Jordan and Gaza Strip to Egypt.

SERVICES OF SOVIET OIL EXPERTS REPORTEDLY TERMINATED

NCO41215Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 4 June--The Egyptian authorities have decided to terminate the services of all the Soviet experts working for a number of Egyptian oil companies in the areas of the western desert and the Red Sea.

In a dispatch from Cairo, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' says today that the number of these experts was large at one time in the past but began to diminish with the deterioration of Egyptian-Soviet relations. Egypt has now decided to completely do away with the services of these experts and to rely on Egyptian experts who have proved capable of handling all the work hitherto done by the Soviet experts.

The paper also says that there were many Soviet experts in the western desert and that despite all the financial and technical facilities available to them, they failed to strike oil. The Egyptian experts working for the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization have discovered large quantities of oil in that area, and preliminary tests have shown that the oil discovered is pure and good for export.

It is worth noting that American and German oil companies have wide concessions to work in certain areas in the Red Sea region.

EGYPTIAN JOURNALISTS IN IRAQ REJECT CAIRO SUMMONS

JN041630Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 4 June--A number of progressive Egyptian journalists working in Iraq have rejected the Egyptian regime's summons to interrogate them on certain issues. In a statement today addressed to Egyptian public prosecutor Anwar Habib, the journalists rejected the summons to interrogate them. As these are serious and grave issues related to the people and the country and to the repressive and unjust measures to liquidate the opposition, they made it clear that if they accepted this interrogation in principle, they would be taking part in the crime of tarnishing the image of Egypt and violating the most important of the rights of man.

The journalists affirmed that they will continue carrying out their national duty outside Egypt in defense of their country and people against the Egyptian regime's attempts to damage their political, economic and cultural interests.

The statement was signed by: Sa'd Saghlul Fu'ad, Tahir 'Abd al-Hakim, Sa'd at-Ta'ih, 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Ghazali, Fathi Khalil, Ibrahim 'Abd al-Jalil, Safinaz Kazim and Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din.

LEBANESE BA'THIST DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN031640Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Comrade Radi Farahat, assistant secretary of the Regional Command of the Lebanese Ba'th Party, and Comrade Tahsin al-Atrash, member of the party's Regional Command, began a visit to Iraq today that will last for several days. In a statement issued upon arrival, Comrade Farahat said that the visit is within the framework of consultations with the National Command of the Ba'th Party on the latest Arab developments in general and the Palestinian cause in particular. He added that the visit also coincides with the celebrations by the Arab masses of the anniversary of the breaking of oil monopolies. The destruction of these monopolies was the Arab nation's counterblow to the colonialist-imperialist challenge and reflected Arab steadfastness in the face of plots against the Arab masses.

Comrade Farahat pointed out that the plots against the Lebanese region are still continuing, with the Syrian regime serving as the main tool for these plots.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM UN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN030837Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 3 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa' 'un Hammadi returned here today after attending the meeting of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Dr Hammadi said that during this session Iraq raised the question of Zionist armament and was supported by the Arab and nonaligned blocs in the United Nations. Dr Hammadi added: We emphasized the need to take effective steps to insure that everyone signed the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the resolutions concerning nuclear-free zones. We also called for a final ban on nuclear tests and on the manufacture and use of agents for chemical and germ warfare and other weapons of mass annihilation.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi delegation to the UN session is continuing its contacts to obtain the support of the member states for a draft resolution condemning the Zionist entity.

OIL MINISTER OPENS NEW COMPLEX, DELIVERS SPEECH

JN041534Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Kirkuk, northern Iraq--An industrial complex for the concentration [tarkiz] of petroleum was opened here today. The complex, considered one of Iraq's largest projects, costs \$157.5 million. The project is part of operations designed to expand the Jambur and Bay Hasan oilfields. The cost of the expansion is estimated at \$127 million.

The complex was opened by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council Member and oil minister. In a speech he delivered on the occasion, 'Abd al-Karim stated that Iraq's oil production policy is a planned policy based on the requirements of the national development plans, Iraq's obligations to fraternal and developing countries and takes into account the share of future generations in this exhaustible wealth.

The Iraqi oil minister also stated that Iraq's oil policy takes into consideration the supply and demand situation and the price level in the international market. He renewed his call to the OPEC countries to adopt a decision to cut back their oil production by a fixed rate so as to absorb the surplus being exploited by the International Energy Agency under the leadership of the United States to break the OPEC and disrupt the international oil price structure.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL CONVENING IN BAGHDAD

JN050927Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] A number of Arab delegates arrived in Baghdad early today to participate in the meetings of the 31st ordinary session of the Arab Economic Unity Council scheduled to begin in Baghdad tomorrow.

Mohamed Ibrahim, Somali minister of commerce, and 'Abd al-Mun'im Khalifah, Sudanese economic adviser in Cairo, arrived in Baghdad to represent their countries at the meetings. Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, also arrived in Baghdad at the head of a delegation representing the council's General Secretariat.

The session will discuss the council's next 5-year work plan. It will also discuss a number of topics pertaining to the basis of trade exchange among the Arab countries and the requisites of the exchange of agricultural and industrial commodities among them.

ROVING SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

JN031614Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 June--Soviet Ambassador at large Lev Mendelevich arrived here this evening on a 4-day visit to Iraq. The visit comes in response to an official invitation from the Foreign Ministry. He said that he will discuss with Iraqi officials the development of bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

JORDAN, SUDAN BEGIN TRADE TALKS IN AMMAN

JN041753Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 4 June--Trade talks between Jordan and Sudan began here today under the trade protocol concluded between the two countries.

The two parties discussed the possibility of increasing the present trade volume from \$3.5 million to \$5 million and raising the quotas of the two countries' trade centers from \$800,000 to \$1 million as well as expanding custom exemptions on certain articles and abolishing them on others. The two sides also discussed operating an air route between the two countries and establishing a maritime route between Port Sudan and Aqaba.

DECREEES RATIFYING ACCORDS WITH LIBYA ISSUED

JN041640Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] A royal decree has been issued ratifying an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. The accord covers cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of construction, land reclamation, veterinary hygiene, transport and communications and vocational training for labor. The accord also stipulates the exchange of specialists, experts, university professors and teachers; the organization of scientific meetings; and the exchange of expertise in the economic, scientific, cultural and technical spheres.

A second royal decree has been issued ratifying an accord on cultural cooperation between Jordan and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah. The accord covers the exchange of scientists, professors, teachers, specialists, researchers and student trainees. The accord also covers the exchange of culture, scientific and technical delegations, as well as folklore troupes. In addition, it covers the organizing and holding of exhibitions in both countries and the exchange of books and publications, scientific and cultural material and sports teams and youth delegations.

The accords emphasize the fraternal relations between the Jordanian and Libyan people and will develop cooperation between them in the economic, scientific and technical spheres.

DELEGATION TO ILO CONFERENCE LEAVES FOR GENEVA

JN031610Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 June--Minister of Labor 'Isam al-'Ajluni left Amman for Geneva today at the head of a delegation to take part in the meetings of the ILO which begin the day after tomorrow.

The minister said that the Arab labor ministers will hold a preparatory meeting to adopt a unified stand on the Israeli violations in occupied Arab territories and the Israeli policy of racial discrimination against Arab workers. The minister added that he will hold bilateral meetings with the Arab ministers in order to reach agreements with them on the exchange of laborers between Jordan and those countries.

The minister said that he and the Pakistani minister of labor had agreed, during the Jordanian minister's visit to Pakistan, to exert joint efforts in the service of Moslem countries in the field of labor.

The minister further said that he will make contacts with the representatives of the Arab trade unions and invite them to the general workers conference to be held in Amman next September. He will also meet with officials of the Arab labor organization to discuss the means of cooperation between Jordan and the organization, especially in the fields of training, vocational skills, the training of the ministry's labor cadres and the setting up of rehabilitation centers for the handicapped.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN MEETS WITH CANADIAN PROFESSORS

JN031840Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] This afternoon Crown Prince Hasan received a delegation of Canadian professors who are currently visiting Jordan. The meeting was held at the conference hall in the Chamber of Industry in Amman. His highness spoke of the role Jordan has played and is still playing in establishing a just and lasting peace in the area.

His highness spoke of Jordan's efforts to increase cooperation and solidarity among the Arabs. He cited His Majesty King Husayn's latest call to convene an Arab summit conference to remove Arab differences and create a unified Arab front capable of confronting the common enemy.

Prince Hasan spoke of the development of Jordan's economy since the establishment of the kingdom. He spoke of the important achievements Jordan has attained in 25 years. He said that the successive wars that took place in the area have had negative effects on Jordan's economy.

Prince Hasan spoke of the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab land which is designed to implement Israel's expansionist policy.

AWQAF MINISTER ATTACKS ISRAELI MEASURES IN JERUSALEM

JN031600Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 June--Kamil ash-Sharif, minister of awqaf, Islamic affairs and holy places, has called on the ministers of awqaf and Islamic affairs in the Islamic world to take measures to foil the plot of the Israeli occupation authorities against the Al-Aqsa Mosque and to face the enemy's attempts to Judaize the holy places and evict Arab people. In a message sent to his counterparts, he explained the Israeli plans for taking control of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and transferring the ownership of the Wailing Wall from the Moslems to the Jews. Ash-Sharif also included in his message the statement issued by the chairman of the Islamic Council in Jerusalem and the West Bank concerning the plan to cancel the restrictions related to the ownership of the Wailing Wall.

NOTABLES EXPRESS CONCERN OVER EGYPT'S PRESS MEASURES

JN031416Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Jun 78 p 16 JN

[Text] Amman--A number of notables and representatives of professional unions in Jordan have expressed their concern over the measures taken by the Egyptian authorities against men of thought, journalism and politics. In a cable to responsible circles in Egypt, they called for a halt to these measures and the release of all political detainees.

ISRAELIS BLAMED FOR CONTINUED FEDAYEEN OPERATIONS

JN030905Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What a Gift", AD-DUSTUR today says: The bus explosion operation carried out in Arab Jerusalem yesterday by the resistance indicates an escalation of such operations originating from inside the occupied territory. What has happened refutes Israeli claims that there is no internal resistance and that such operations come from outside the territory.

There is no doubt that Menahem Begin and his government are the ones to be blamed for the operation and its results. They are the ones who invite such operations through their intransigence and rejection of all reasonable solutions to bring peace and stop the bloodshed. They are the ones who left the Palestinians with no choice but to hold on to their rifles when they denied the existence of this people and refused to recognize their right to self-determination--a right which the whole world has acknowledged for the Palestinians, like all other peoples.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON 5 JUNE WAR ANNIVERSARY

JN050903Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Jun 78 pp 1, 12 JN

[Editorial: "On the Anniversary of 5 June"]

[Text] Eleven years after the 5 June catastrophe, Israel is still trying to define its stand toward the occupied Arab territory, particularly the Palestinian land occupied in 1967, so that bilateral negotiations between Cairo and Tel Aviv may continue.

After 11 years Israel has succeeded in occupying more Arab land at a time when the Arab world has torn itself apart in an unprecedented way.

Eleven years after the occupation the Israeli cabinet is meeting to consider the possibility of making amendments to Menahem Begin's plan so it will become acceptable to Cairo and Washington. This acceptance will not lead to establishing real peace in the area.

Israel knows what it wants and has acted on this basis for 11 years. However, as for the Arabs, God only knows what they want. That is, if there is anything they really want under the current circumstances. Because Israel knows what it wants and is acting to achieve it, it is trying to maintain the current peace opportunity as long as possible provided that this will not mean a practical commitment to make concessions regarding the occupied Arab territory.

Even in the event that real chances for peace are lacking--Israel may believe that these chances exist or not as it pleases--Israel must not be in a position to blame. The Israel that knows how to commit aggression under the pretext of self-defense also knows how to evade peace under the pretext that the Arabs are not ready to accept it.

BUTRUS ASSESSES RESULTS OF SARKIS-AL-ASAD TALKS

NC021310Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 2 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] During a meeting held at the Presidential Palace, the president of the republic, the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs and defense assessed the results of the Latakia summit conference. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus told reporters that there is agreement on the need for the army to enter the south and there are many reasons for this. He added: As for the scheduling of this entry, it cannot be done at the level of a summit meeting. We hope that this will be undertaken during meetings between officials concerned with such matters. I believe that the scheduling will be done soon, God willing.

Butrus said he hopes that as a result of the visit some achievements will materialize in the field of security.

Asked whether he was referring to yesterday's deployment between Nahr al-Kalb and Al-Madfun following the Shikka incidents, or talking about a new deployment, he said: The deployment of the army [in Shikka] is the result of a passing incident as well as a step toward having the army and the security forces assume wider security duties in Lebanon.

He added that within the next 24 hours he will discuss with the army command effective ways of scheduling the deployment. He said that there will undoubtedly be meetings between officials of the Lebanese Army, the Arab deterrent forces and the Syrian Army. Several parties will be contacted with the aim of drawing up a schedule for implementation.

On the future of Lebanese-Palestinian relations, Minister Butrus said: This is one of the things which should be reconsidered. There is no room at present for talking about agreements or about a basis for regulating these relations. What is required is something that will safeguard Lebanon's interests and sovereignty, as well as the Palestinian cause.

Asked whether agreement had been reached on the entry of the deterrent forces into the area between the Litani and Az-Zahrani, he said: I am in no position at present to answer this question.

Minister Butrus also said that the U.S. charge d'affaires called on him day before yesterday and gave him information regarding the statements of Ambassador Young. He added: As a result of my conversation with him and the answer I received to the protest I had made regarding these statements, I can say the following:

1. Ambassador Young's statements to the British magazine MIDDLE EAST were given on 9 March and 25 April 1978.

2. The charge d'affaires told me that in his statements, Ambassador Young was expressing his own personal opinion. He emphasized that the U.S. Government view is based on the following:

A. The United States strongly supports Resolution 425 and calls for the implementation of all its provisions out of its conviction that this resolution expresses the wishes and aims of the Lebanese and other governments regarding southern Lebanon. This means that the U.S. Government knows that Lebanon is calling for an Israeli withdrawal and that the United States supports this call.

B. The charge d'affaires told me that Ambassador Young apologizes for any misunderstanding that might have arisen from his expression of his own views.

Press Comment

NC021125Y Cairo Mena in Arabic 0920 GMT 2 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] Beirut, 2 June--The Lebanese press today expects preparations to begin immediately for the implementation of the points agreed upon at the Latakia summit conference between Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

According to AN-NAHAR, the question of rebuilding the Lebanese Army has been settled by an agreement to form a national security council in Lebanon which will have specific duties, especially to supervise everything to do with Lebanese security and Syrian security in Lebanon, and to supervise the rebuilding of the army. The council will consist of the president of the republic, the prime minister, the defense minister, the interior minister, the Army commander and the Army chief of staff.

AL-ANWAR says that the Latakia summit achieved the following four things: Exertion of efforts to bring about an end to the Israeli occupation of the south, entry of the Arab deterrent forces into the area falling between Az-Zahrani and Litani rivers, entry of the Lebanese Army into the interior of the country to carry out security duties in coordination with the deterrent forces, and regulation of Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Citing informed sources, ASH-SHARQ says that units of the Lebanese Army will go to the south in mid-June when the Israeli forces will have begun withdrawing to the armistice lines. ASH-SHARQ says that the army will supervise security affairs in the areas from which Israel will withdraw, and that this will be done in coordination with the Arab deterrent forces.

ASH-SHARQ quotes the same sources as saying that the Cairo Agreement is a Lebanese-Palestinian issue which will be discussed on the basis of confirming the authority and sovereignty of the state, safeguarding the Palestinian revolution and reconciling these two matters. The sources denied that a new formula was submitted to the Latakia summit conference amending the agreement or revising some of its provisions.

AL-HUSS SAYS JUNE IS MONTH OF DECISION

NC050652Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Text] In a statement he made today, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said that the month of June will be the month of decision for many issues related to the south, the entry of the army to that area and some military aspects. The task of the government at this stage, he said, centers on the questions of the south and the army, which in fact are interrelated to some extent.

The prime minister added: These matters were discussed at the Latakia summit conference and during the meetings held with the parties concerned. Dr al-Huss said that he believes that any solution must be with the participation and effective help of Syria, because of Syria's ties with Lebanon and the PLO.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES TROOPS IN LEBANON

JN042035Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] At the instructions of Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces President Hafiz al-Asad, Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister, today visited one of our units serving under the Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon. He was accompanied by a number of senior officers from the general command of the army.

Defense Minister Talas addressed the soldiers, who were shouting slogans in praise of President Hafiz al-Asad and the Ba'th Party. The minister conveyed the greetings of President al-Asad to his heroes who have proved through their sacrifices and their faith in the fateful causes of their nation that they are the defenders of this nation's pan-Arab aims. The defense minister said that the march led by the struggling President Hafiz al-Asad will attain victory despite the attempts by the plotters against the Arab nation to place obstacles and mines in its way.

The defense minister then spoke about the Arab political situation. He explained the dimensions of As-Sadat's treasonous visit to occupied Palestine and his groveling to the Zionist invaders. As-Sadat, he said, surrendered to imperialist promises and stabbed the Arab nation in the back in an attempt to destroy its unity and break its steadfastness. The minister said that As-Sadat has reaped only failure from his visit because the Zionists are continuing to implement their policy of aggression, expansion, occupation and settlement. Talas affirmed that the Zionist and imperialist attempts will not destroy the ambitions of our people to achieve their goals and that our country under Al-Asad has always declared its position by the side of the Palestinian revolution in its just struggle to regain the rights of the Arab people of Palestine in their homeland. Talas reiterated Syria's rejection of any Arab summit aimed at the concealment of As-Sadat's machinations in crippling the Arab people's will and implementing the Zionist and imperialist plots.

The defense minister referred to the disasters which afflicted Lebanon as a result of the plots of the Zionists, the imperialists and their agents aimed at striking at the unity of the Lebanese people and the Palestinian revolution. He explained how Syria under Al-Asad had taken the brave and wise initiative of confronting these plots, stopping the shedding of Arab blood on Lebanese territory and restoring peace, security and stability to Lebanon. He affirmed Syria's support for the Lebanese authorities, represented by President Ilyas Sarkis, in strengthening the forces of peace and stability in Lebanon. He referred to irresponsible elements which try to violate the peace and said that the Syrian Arab forces will not be lenient and will not allow Lebanese blood to be shed in Lebanon.

After wishing the Syrian fighters success in their duties, the minister left the army unit, amidst the demonstration of love and hospitality with which he had been received.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS MEETS WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT

NC031818Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the home of Hani Salam in Ad-Dawahhah this evening. The meeting was attended by Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil] and Basil 'Aql.

Those present reviewed the general situation, recent developments in the south and the nature of Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Prime Minister al-Huss is expected to hold an expanded meeting with the members of the PLO Executive Committee next week.

PAPER ASKS MEASURES TO FOIL CAPITULATIONIST LINE

JN030947Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on As-Sadat's concessions to the Israeli enemy under the headline "What Is To Be Done" the Damascus newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: The Arab capitulationist line has begun to settle down and crystallize on the path of conceding land inch by inch and winning over hesitant sides in favor of the U.S. solution, which is based on accepting the Israeli fait accompli.

We are keeping record on the Arab chess board, or on the current political picture, in order to pose the big question: What is to be done to confront this process and what is required of the steadfast front--in its capacity as representative of the Arab progressive and nationalist line--in order to double its efficacy not only to hinder the capitulationist steps but also to establish a counterposition to foil the U.S. solution.

The talk about the West Bank and its future is in fact talk about the Palestinian reality, which the capitulationist line is trying to bypass or circumvent through such measures as self-rule or administrative change with coordination between Jordan and Israel. Dayan said that it is possible to increase Jordanian participation in the West Bank because such participation is the best method to end PLO influence in the occupied Arab territories.

If this is true, then there must be a relationship between this approach and the settlement policy in the occupied territory, for--as Sharon said--20 fortified settlements will be built within the next 3 years; that is, before the end of the proposed 5-year self-rule period.

In addition, As-Sadat has started propagating or actually working for a joint defense agreement with some of the Arab sides. Reports have confirmed this in light of Husni Mubarak's recent visit to some of the Arab states.

Despite the cover which Israel is using in talking about expediting a settlement, we notice that Israel itself is turning into a military camp because of its expansionist policy. This means that the confrontation of the political settlement actually requires directing the bullet at the Israeli target. Although the confrontation is gaining strength through the acceleration of Palestinian resistance operations inside the homeland, it is still necessary to act effectively--and this is an Arab responsibility-- to accelerate the methods of struggle against the U.S. solution and its agents, and, consequently, against events which indicate the imminent renewal of direct negotiations with Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ADDRESS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

JN050543Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly will reconvene at 1800 today to continue its discussion of the government policy statement. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will outline Syria's policy on the Arab and international levels.

The People's Assembly held a session yesterday under speaker Mahmud Hadid during which it discussed a number of principal aspects of the government statement.

ALGERIA

AL-QADHDHAFI, BOUMEDIENE HOLD TALKS IN ALGIERS

LD021928Y Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, June 2, JANA--A new round of talks was held this afternoon between Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and President Houari Boumediene at the residency of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Algiers. The Jamahiriya's side included Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the General Secretariat of the People's Congress; Mr Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of industry; Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary; Musa Abu Furaywan, planning secretary.

The Algerian side included Col Mohamed Yahiaoui of the Revolutionary Council and executive official of the party administration; Col Ahmed Draia, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of transport; and Col Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of interior.

Discussions Continue

LD031952Y Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, June 3, JANA--Discussions between the Jamahiriya and Algeria resumed at 1130 this morning. Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi headed the Libyan Arab delegation, while President Houari Boumediene headed the Algerian delegation.

The Libyan delegation included Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and the secretaries of industry, foreign affairs and planning. The Algerian delegation included Colonel Yahiaoui, Colonel Draia and Colonel Abdelghani, members of the Revolutionary Council, and Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, minister counselor to the president of the republic.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets FLN Members

LD042023Y Tripoli JANA in English 1825 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, June 4, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress, met this morning the members of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN]. Colonel Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Revolutionary Council and executive official responsible for the party apparatus, attended the meeting, as well as Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and the secretaries of industry and the Jamahiriya ambassador to Algeria.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi delivered a lecture in which he dealt with the problem of democracy and the economic problem which the world is currently suffering from. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained the solution to the two problems as was mentioned in the two parts of the Green Book and he explained the dictum: Wealth and arms are controlled by people.

Then there was a debate between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the members of the National Liberation Front on the Green Book.

LIBYA

POLISH MINISTER MEETS WITH LIBYAN OFFICIALS

LD032004Y Tripoli JANA in English 1833 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 3, JANA--Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the General Popular Committee, received this morning Mrs Maria Milczarek, Polish minister of local economy and preservation of environment. Mr Abu Zayd Durdah, secretary of municipalities, attended the meeting.

Technical Protocol Signed

LD032005Y Tripoli JANA in English 1844 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 3, JANA--A protocol for a common working programme in the scientific and technical fields was signed today between the Jamahiriya and Poland. The protocol was signed by Mr Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, the municipalities secretary, and the Polish minister of local economy, administration and environment protection, Mrs Maria Milczarek.

In a speech delivered during the signing ceremony, the municipalities secretary said that the agreement gives a new boost to cooperation between the two countries. Talking about the future setting up of a Libyan-Polish friendly society, he said that it will be a new step towards increased cooperation and reinforced relations between the two friendly peoples.

Under the working programme protocol, Poland will provide tenders for the following projects:

1. Surveying and map drawing, and preparation of plans and technical specifications for public utilities in the Jamahiriya's towns and villages, a list of which is to be supplied within a month of the signing of the agreement.
2. Studies and schedules for municipal public utilities projects, including,
 - A. Assessment and evaluation of the projects executed.
 - B. Arrangement of data for plans.
 - C. Training of five Libyan Arab data-processing technicians in the application of this technique.
3. Poland will also train Libyans in the field of surveying and data processing. Training will take place in the Jamahiriya and Poland as well.
4. Carry out the necessary studies and make suggestions for long-term training in the field of municipal utilities.

The Polish side will submit its tenders concerning the training one month after receiving the work requirement from the Libyan side. The two sides see the possibility of setting up a joint venture to carry out the transformational plan projects in the sector of municipalities, including planning. After the necessary provisional studies have been carried out the Libyan Arab side will invite Polish firms and companies to submit their tenders for consultancy and execution of works in the field of municipalities.

The Polish side will present a proposal for the research system in the field of environment protection and control, including the specifications of the system. The Libyan Arab side will choose the subjects in the field of environment research and its control that concern it. The Polish side will submit its tenders in this respect.

The Polish side stressed its wish to cooperate with the Libyan Arab side by delegating Polish specialists in the sector of municipalities. The Libyan Arab side expressed its wish to obtain technical expertise from Poland, namely 139 engineers with the required experience. The Polish side expressed its readiness to delegate 40 engineers in accordance with its capacity in 1978.

The Libyan Arab side will invite mayors to visit the heads of people's municipalities in Misurata, Durna, and Al-Zawiya. The Polish side will invite three Libyan Arab specialists so that they can become acquainted with the achievements of the Polish People's Republic in the fields stipulated in the items of the agreement, and the Libyan Arab side will determine the subjects of talks.

In fulfillment of their wish to develop cooperation between the two sides and to put into effect the agreement concluded for this purpose, the two sides have agreed to communicate with regard to the implementation of the agreement through the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environment Protection in the Polish People's Republic and the General Administration for Planning and Followup at the Municipalities Secretariat.

In view of the huge size of the joint scientific and technical work stipulated in the agreement, this agreement has been made to be extended at execution, in order to prepare for the draft programme of 1980. It has been decided to hold a meeting by the end of the second quarter of 1979 in Warsaw which will be attended by the representatives of the Jamahiriya municipalities and the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environment Protection in the Polish People's Republic.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FOR ZAIRE

LD022030Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, chaired an important working meeting at noon today at the royal palace in Fez.

His majesty, may God grant him support and victory, this morning, Friday, 2 June 1978, chaired a working meeting attended by the following gentlemen: Hadj M'hamed Bahnini, minister of state in charge of cultural affairs; Gen (Moulay Hafiz al-'Alawi), minister of the royal palaces, royal protocol and medals; Abdellatif Ghissassi, minister of finance; Ahmed Reda Guedira, Driss Slaoui and Ahmed Bensouda, his majesty's royal advisers; and Driss Basri, secretary of state for the interior. It was also attended by senior officers Gen (Driss Benissa), inspector general of the Royal Armed Forces; Brig (Ahmed ad-Dlimi), director of the office of the king's aides-de-camps, Brig (Abdelkadir Lubari), Col (Mohamed 'Abruk), Col (Mohamed Ashrabar), Col (Mohamed el-Kabbaj), Col (Idrisi Ben Husayn), Col (Mustafa Zaryad), Col (Mohamed 'Aziz), Col (Mahfuz Kamil), Col ('Aziz al-Wazzani), Col (Mohamed Barmishi), Col (Mohamed Ben 'Uthman), Col (Farid ash-Sharaybi), Col (Husni Ben Sulayman), Colonel (Bumazin), Col (Mohamed Zayyati), Lt Col (Ahmed Sa'id) and Lt Col (Mohamed Ben 'Abd al-Wahid).

During this meeting, his majesty announced the formation of the Moroccan expeditionary force which will go to Zaire in accordance with his majesty's agreement to respond to the appeal of President Omar Bongo, the current chairman of the OAU, in view of the events in which blood has again been shed on the soil of Zaire, and in accordance with his majesty's readiness to place at the disposal of the OAU forces that have been requested of him.

The Moroccan expeditionary force will be commanded by Colonel (Lubari), who on the occasion was promoted by our exalted king to the rank of brigadier. Colonel (Lubari) will go to Zaire in the near future. During the meeting, his majesty explained the significance of the task of the Moroccan forces which will go to Zaire. He also explained the nature of this task and its dimensions.

As far as as the Moroccan forces are concerned, it is a matter of extending assistance, together with the other African expeditionary forces, to President Mobutu so that Zaire may fully shoulder the defense of its territory and sovereignty, which are once again threatened.

The unity of the African Continent and the stability of this continent will remain a major concern of his majesty. The presence of the Moroccan expeditionary force in Zaire besides the other African forces is a frank expression of Morocco's determination to carry out fully and sincerely the duties imposed by African solidarity.

First Units Leave

LDO42230Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The first units of the Moroccan expeditionary force of the Royal Armed Forces left Inezgane airport this afternoon for Zaire. They were seen off at the airport by Col [name indistinct] and by the commander of Agadir military garrison, Col Mohamed (?Unzab). The units were airlifted by five huge C-141 aircraft. The airlifting of our gallant soldiers to Zaire will continue in the future.

KING HASSAN ADDRESSES NATION ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LDO42308Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Moroccan King Hassan II from the royal palace in Fez--live]

[Summary] "Praise be to God. God's blessings and peace be upon our master the prophet of God, his family and companions. Dear people: Faithful to the tradition established by our father may God bless his soul, I have always addressed you directly whenever required by circumstances. Loyalty to duty and to the responsibility we share, as a people and a king, dictates that we constantly [words indistinct] Idriss the first or Ismail. As a matter of fact, our problems are your problems and the level at which these problems should be placed and the way they should be approached dictate to us and make it our duty to [words indistinct] our origin and our end are always the act of God.

"Never be frightened of this (?uncertainty) dear people. It never requires fear, it requires only two things from you: vigilance and courage, which you have always showed.

"Dear people, we decided in common, when we were the subjects of our common father Mohamed Ben Yousef Ben Hasan, God bless his soul, we decided, in loyalty to his orders and in fulfillment of his advice, to repeat with him the teaching of his ancestor, may God bless him, who said: Today we leave the small struggle and enter the great struggle. When our father, God bless his soul, reminded us of this teaching, all of us, men and women, said: Yes, here we are. He reminded us of this teaching while he was living what he was saying, when we said: You, here we are; we said this fully aware of what we were saying.

"What exactly was that great struggle he was talking about? The great struggle is what we have been planning, since he addressed us, painfully and with great difficulty. We found difficulty in working out (?plans), in thinking about them and in implementing them. Our task was difficult and painful because our means were very small and insignificant, especially when we severed relations with France when the Algerian plane was hijacked. This resulted in our dire need for hard currency, because when we severed relations with France, France for years cut off the aid Morocco badly needed.

"But thanks to God, we progressed, and our plans were also fulfilled one after the other. Any honest, objective person looking at the results we have achieved and the objectives we have reached cannot but say: Yes, we have made mistakes; yes, our march has been impeded by hardships, but on the whole, after 20 years, we can say that our plans and schemes have always conformed with our ambitions, they have always showed a spirit of [word indistinct] and seriousness and the spirit of sacrifice, they have always heralded a bright future--not a very prosperous future, not a poor future of self-satisfaction, but an average future for an average nation which wants to reap the goodness God has bestowed upon it, and to use that goodness in fulfilling its duties inside and outside its borders."

This year, my dear people, the 5-year plan ended. We have a choice: Shall we establish a 5-year plan, as we had thought, or sit and ponder whether our achievements were consistent with rules or philosophy, and whether it was possible to save time and money?

Our personal opinion, together with the deliberations of the government and ministers, have led us to one conclusion. "We have decided to present to the legislature for consideration the forthcoming plan, which will be characterized by two things: First, it will not be a 5-year plan but a 3-year plan. Second, the plan in its spirit, concept and terms will be a transitional plan."

If we want to move from one phase to another we should place the future phase at a higher level than the former. "We should contemplate. We need time in order to acquaint ourselves, in the first place, with the legal weapons as well as the organizational weapons which should be (?available) from now until 1981."

The world does not (?consider) our plans in order to act on its plans.

All this requires us to enter the framework of world events, since the world cannot enter into the framework of what we decide here in a narrow small country. The 3-year plan I mentioned will lead us toward the year 2000. "The aim of the 3-year plan is twofold: first, to consolidate our independence from those who deal with us abroad, to invent solutions and methods for avoiding situations where we will be in need of foreign exchange. The second objective is to form a national Moroccan wealth and carry out priority operations and to avoid unemployment or shortages of work."

My entire speech will be based on the difference between economy and the financial situation. "Therefore, let us trust in God and begin the dialog with regard to the transitional plan. There are two reasons for our hard currency crisis. One we have not chosen and the other we have."

I am going to give you some examples: "The last 5-year plan started in 1973. In the beginning of that year we sent a Moroccan expedition of 6,000 troops with equipment, tanks, guns and all means of telecommunications, medicine and everything. In October 1973 the war broke out. Immediately we sent another expedition to Egypt with the same number of personnel, the same equipment, at the same price. In the meantime, while the fighting flared in the Middle East, confusion and chaos were reigning in the world of trade, transactions, (?values) and prices. So the individual, company or state bought the needed wheat or petroleum (?at higher prices) either at sea or on land."

"The October war cost us much. We sent the expeditionary force; we did not anticipate that cost."

There is another matter. We spent approximately all our income from the phosphate. What has happened to the phosphate? We continue to produce phosphate daily. When we began, the revenue from the phosphate was saved, not spent. But then prices of other materials, such as oil, increased, and we found ourselves paying more money for oil and other materials. The standard of living was maintained. We use a lot of oil in the armed forces and in the merchant fleet, etc.

Then there is the question of regaining the Sahara. This cost us a great deal. Regaining the Sahara required many Moroccan workers, of various kinds and professions, who used to work in the armed forces, police, reserve forces, etc, to work in the Sahara, because when we got to the Sahara we found nothing. In order to encourage the civilian and military officials to volunteer we had to pay them more. This cost us hard currency. We also had to import materials, such as cars, iron, equipment--some for the schools. This, too, was paid for by hard currency. "The Spaniards did not help us through this transitional phase, and our neighbor was not faithful to the covenant and to his word." The expenditure with regard to the Sahara was not expected. This is the type of heavy expenditure which cannot be anticipated and estimated. Add to this the other heavy expenditure--the lives of those who were killed. The value of man is costly.

"Then there was our expeditionary force to Zaire at the request of President Mobutu, who was attacked in his own country." When Angola, a neighbor of Zaire, became independent and adopted a different ideology, Zaire became a target of attacks.

When a country is blessed with a good neighbor its economy becomes strong. Despite our burdens we never stopped our development. We continued our projects. We could have curtailed our development but we did not. We sensed the danger but went ahead in implementing our plan. "Despite the problems which faced this plan--external problems which made us shoulder our burden [word indistinct] the others--it was necessary not to halt that [word indistinct] and to carry out your duty every time the planning and national development council met. I think that we discharged our duty. This discharge of duty might have become somewhat excessive, but it was commendable, since it left behind tangible results which are good and which spread prosperity."

Another reason was 4 years of drought. This cost us about \$180 million.

The number of automobiles is increasing. Wherever you go, there are buildings under construction. Savings can be realized in this connection. Savings and participation of private capital in the completion of projects must be encouraged. National savings help the country. The state cannot do everything.

"Therefore, we have decided and we have instructed our government to look into this question and to ask the banks to pay interest to those who deposit their money. How are we to get out of this situation? Our efforts are divided into two parts. The first part is the currency. We must look for all the ways we can use to pay out the least possible currency and to have in our possession the greatest possible amount of hard and circulating currency."

"Therefore, generally speaking, the minister of finance, the minister of commerce and the directors of customs must look into the list of importers--not everything that we import. No, the ministers should put a limitation, rather limitations, on those items which are largely (?luxury) items. If by the end of this 3-year plan we attain a reduction of [words indistinct] of our imports, we can say that our battle in this field has been completely won."

Without warning the companies and businessmen who are working and building for us, the minister of finance, the minister of commerce and the directors of customs must look into these things. We must work to reduce these imports by at least 20 percent.

"The finance minister, the trade minister and the director of customs (?will have) to implement this plan honestly. The proprietors, owners and directors of banks should look at this problem through the eyes of a patriotic citizen. We will ask them to change their methods and to change the spirit with which they (?approach) their discussions with our ministers. First, they must forget the 3 years and they must forget (?to some extent) the idea of making big profits. It is in their interest to see to it that the plan succeeds. [Words indistinct] if the transitional plan succeeds, the plan we have just begun will also succeed. The coming 5-year plan, which starts after completion of the 3-year plan, will not be in competition with the previous plan. The coming 5-year plan will not be a 'takeoff' plan but rather a 'cruising' plan. By then, the airplane will have taken off and reached its cruising altitude. When man flies at a high altitude, he can see the earth much more easily and therefore can see which part of it is green and which part is not. [sentence indistinct]

"The second method is to reexamine what we import. [sentence indistinct] We must try to manufacture in this country what we now import from abroad. Another point is that the value of the dirham and the value of the French franc should be more (?in balance) in regard to our workers abroad, that is, the dirham and the French franc should have the same value. This alone can encourage an inflow of capital.

"We have given instructions to our finance minister to see that this decision takes effect as of tomorrow, Monday."

Our tourism brings us nearly as much as tourism in Tunisia brings to that country. You know, my dear people, that Tunisia is about one third or one half the size of the new Morocco with its Sahara. In our 5-year plan we expected thousands of beds to be manufactured. Unfortunately, owing to various factors concerning private enterprises, this did not take place. Here we put our finger on another problem, which we will cope with by some of the measures we are going to take. Do the private enterprises need money or is it a question of having a common language in dealing with the administration? Or do they want redtape reduced so as to simplify compliance with formalities? Perhaps all these complications exist, but such complications exist in all states which want to cope with difficulties between individuals and the administration.

One cannot doubt the necessity of creating and establishing official posts. If someone spends 18 while his income is only 10, I say: Perhaps he did so because he is expecting more income. This is what happened to Morocco--our income is 10 and we spend 18. But, thank God, this had nothing to do with creating new posts, except with regard to the Sahara. "But we spend billions on (?subsidizing) sugar, [word indistinct] and oil, and on social reforms for Moroccans, who deserve everything good.

"The money we spent in Syria and the money we spent in Egypt and Zaire (?were not made up. [passage indistinct] God knows that our plan to reequip the royal army was not motivated by the Sahara or the neighbors or by a hostile intent against anyone. The basis of that plan is to replace what we left behind in the Golan and in Sinai, (?and also in Zaire), and to replace this with something better. When the October war began, a tank cost 150 million (?but now it costs 650 million) [words indistinct]. Therefore, I have given orders to the air force inspector, [name indistinct], that the squadrons of Mirages which flew over Fez yesterday should fly again so that the citizens, the people and everyone can know what we had to pay and the value of what we acquired for the nation. (?We have seen 6) but we expect 75 more.

"This is necessary. This is necessary because Morocco has a history and that history is (?linked) to the defense of the country's sovereignty and to its commitments to its friends and brothers if they ask for aid. My dear people, you must [word indistinct] behave as the people of the [Green] March and the people of the new Morocco, which has increased its area in land and sea by more than a third. My dear people, you must also live up to the responsibility of protecting and guarding the Gibraltar Strait for free navigation in the Mediterranean. I also (?expect) you, my dear people, to say (?yes) whenever you are asked to give help and aid, (?whether to) the neighbors or brothers in the Mashriq or in Africa itself. You should know and be aware [words indistinct] whether you are going to be a nation known throughout history as a nation which comes to the aid of others. [passage indistinct]

"(?If) we are going to cross the deserts today to defend Zaire, Syria, Egypt or any other country which seeks help, it will require sacrifices on our part. Weapons are bought; they are bought at (?high) prices and with hard currency. Therefore, my dear people, we must decide what we want. [passage indistinct] My dear people, you should know that your problem is not an economic problem. [Words indistinct] when I decided to talk to you today, I decided to speak to you with the frankness you have been accustomed to from me. I did not lie to you and will not lie to you. When I tell you, my dear people, not to be afraid, I also tell you to be vigilant."

I do not lie to you; neither do I conceal anything from you. I tell you, my dear people, not to be afraid. Be vigilant. Work harder. Be farsighted with regard to the problems. I would like to tell you that the financial circumstances we are going through will only last during the current phase, because the dirham is strong and we are going to organize our imports. "Add to this the fact that the phosphate situation, beginning in 1980, will improve the world over." Construction goes on; the standard of living is being maintained. "Has anyone of you seen fewer people going to the movie theaters or to the summer resorts?" Our economic situation is improving. "Abroad there are the problems connected with the dollar. But these are problems the world over. [passage indistinct]

"Morocco, thank God, is moving forward, in constant progress. Like other states, Morocco has problems, but it has always solved its problems cleverly and with honor. From this point of view, I personally believe that our going to Zaire for the second time is within Morocco's character. And if need be, we shall go back to Zaire; we shall return there for the third, fourth or fifth time if necessary. As long as the events are not the work of the Zairians themselves, and as long as the events are the work of a system which is different from ours in its spirit [words indistinct, we shall return."

Second, and in order to be fair to Morocco, I regard Morocco as a confrontation state. "If confrontation means shedding blood, we have shed our blood. We shed our blood to be fair to Morocco, not to Hassan II, to be fair to Morocco now and in the future. Perhaps we will be nominated for membership in the Geneva conference [on the Middle East]. This is possible.

"It is the right of Morocco, whose sons were killed and whose sons are prepared to die once more. If there is to be peace Morocco has no right to interfere in the kind of peace. No. But Morocco's role will be to (?bring about) the maximum possible guarantees to make this peace strong and durable. [passage indistinct] If it is necessary for us to die, we will die. If it is necessary for us to die for a logical reason, we will die. [passage indistinct] But I believe that Morocco's diplomatic position as far as the two superpowers--the United States and Russia--are concerned, is to play a role--not to seek the approval of the United States and Russia--in bringing about this nomination [to the Geneva conference]. Morocco has good relations with everybody."

During the next 3 years we will carry out our plan; our aim is the year 2000. I am confident that my people--the parliament--will give our problems much consideration and will see the reasons which motivated us to take the measures we have decided upon and to select 3 years for our next plan.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO FORCES CLAIM NEW BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD011305Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] SDAR liberated territories--"The Saharan Popular Liberation Army operating at the front on the morning of 29 May 1978 attacked the garrison of Bir Mogrein, a locality in northern Mauritania occupied by troops of the army of aggression of the Rabat annexationist regime," a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Defense announces.

"The garrison was subjected for over an hour to intensive shelling by heavy arms, and several military installations including an ammunition dump were destroyed," the communique adds, specifying that "some 10 Moroccan military personnel were put out of action during the operation."

POLISARIO ACCUSES MOROCCAN-MAURITANIAN FORCES OF BRUTALITY

LD021118Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Moroccan-Mauritanian forces of aggression are brutally attacking the civilian population in the occupied territories. The POLISARIO Front's representative in Europe in Paris yesterday reported the arrest of 250 Saharans in El Aquin. According to Mr (Said el-Aini), the arrested persons are for the most part women and children who have gone to join the hundreds of other Saharans jailed in the aggressors' zone over the past 2 years.

MILITARY SOURCES REACT TO 'ARAFAT PLEDGE ON LEBANON

TA031943Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 3 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Senior military circles in Israel believe that the PLO's offensive of declarations of its intention to stop activities in southern Lebanon is aimed at preparing the ground for Syria's southward movement and Israel's withdrawal from the area of the enclaves in 10 days.

Our military correspondent reports that military circles believe that the Syrians are behind the PLO declarations. Their intention is apparently to reemphasize that they are ultimately the element that decides what happens in southern Lebanon. The terrorists themselves want to prevent any last-minute Israeli excuse for delaying the last stage of withdrawal. Meanwhile there is no indication in the area that the quiet terrorist penetration into areas evacuated by the IDF has stopped.

ISRAEL MUST REEXAMINE STAND ON SYRIANS IN LEBANON

TA041454Y Jerusalem POST in English 4 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[David Landau commentary]

[Text] Israel will have to reexamine its attitude to the possible presence of Syrian forces in south Lebanon following the final Israeli pullback from the area on June 13. Hitherto Israel has flatly objected to any Syrian Army presence close to the Litani River (the "red line" policy), preferring the PLO to the Syrian regular army. But the strategic considerations behind that policy, according to informed sources, have changed now that UNIFIL is policing the area between the Litani and the Israel border.

The issue has become current following an agreement at the weekend between Syria and Lebanon on the stationing of Syrian forces in the south. Syrian President Hafez al-Asad and Lebanon's Ilyas Sarkis worked out a plan for Syrian deployment further south when they met at Latakia on Thursday, and Sarkis reportedly "pledged speedy contacts to ensure no 'external' opposition to the deployment."

Informed Israeli sources said there had been no overture from Lebanon yet. But plainly the Syrian-Lebanese agreement will not be able to be implemented without Israel's tacit consent.

The agreement, according to news agency reports, envisages:

--A Syrian push southwards to take over control of the Qasimiyah bridge on the coastal highway section of the Litani, 8 km. north of Tyre.

--Syrian forces would also take over control of the An-Nabatiyah barracks and take up positions facing the Mazra'at al-'Urqub region in the foothills of Mount Hermon. An-Nabatiyah, 5 km. north of the Litani, became the main guerrilla stronghold after the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon. The Mazra'at al-'Urqub on the easternmost tip of the 100-km. frontier, has lately been the scene of attempts by radical terrorists to infiltrate UNIFIL lines.

--Simultaneously with the Syrian deployment on the northern banks of the Litani, a 2,000-man regrouped brigade of the Lebanese regular army would deploy in opposite areas along the river's southern bank.

--Lebanese regulars would cooperate with UNIFIL to get the south of the Litani areas back under Lebanese Government authority and set the stage for an eventual termination of UNIFIL's mission.

In the past Israel has opposed the stationing of Syrian forces in the south for two main reasons:

--They would be able to threaten strategic targets inside Israel with their artillery; and

--they would complicate possible Israeli retaliation against the PLO, posing a constant threat of escalation into all-out war.

The first consideration remains unchanged, but with UNIFIL now deployed in force in southern Lebanon, the strategic situation in the area--including the feasibility of Israeli armed action--has been changed and some rethinking may therefore be necessary.

Israeli analysts will be seeking to determine Syria's real interests in preventing PLO re-incursions into the south. This, according to Lebanese sources, would be the primary purpose of the Syrian Army's deployment along the Litani.

Meanwhile PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat has pledged not to shell Israel from positions in south Lebanon "unless we are attacked." 'Arafat made the statement to the PLO WAFA news agency after a meeting with UNIFIL Commander Gen Emmanuel Erskine.

(Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO's Military Department, said yesterday, however, that the PLO could not be responsible for all Palestinian terrorists. He said that if any units managed to cross the Lebanese border into Israel--"good for them.")

According to the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR, 'Arafat agreed at that meeting to the stationing of UNIFIL liaison officers at the Beaufort Castle stronghold just north of the Litani. (Intermittent fire has been exchanged between Beaufort Castle and the Christian enclave across the river in recent days. Beaufort is also close enough to the border at Al-Matullah to enable its occupants to rocket and shell Israeli territory).

Israeli sources pointed out last night that a similar agreement between the PLO and UNIFIL was concluded a month ago--but the UN officers found it impossible to implement, partly because the Beaufort is held not by Fatah men under 'Arafat's command but by an assortment of Iraqi irregulars and Lebanese leftist forces who do not necessarily recognize the PLO chief's authority.

At the same time there is satisfaction here at the reference in the Al-Asad-Sarkis talks to the reconstitution of the Lebanese Army and its eventual dispatch to the south. Israel has consistently seen Beirut's eventual reassertion of sovereignty over southern Lebanon as a long-term goal of "operation Litani."

At present, though, this too seems fraught with difficulties. On Thursday the Lebanese Army colonel who serves as liaison to the UNIFIL headquarters at An-Naqurah was arrested and held for four hours by forces of Major Sa'ad Hadad, the local Christian commander. Israel is seeking to convince the Christians to act as part of the Lebanese Army and to convince the UNIFIL to see them as such.

CABINET CONCLUDES WEEKLY SESSION; DETAILS DISCUSSED

NC041136Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1125 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] We switch over to the prime minister's office where the cabinet meeting ended 1 hour ago. Our political correspondent, Shalom Qital reports: [begin live relay]

Yes, the cabinet meeting has ended and Prime Minister Menahem Begin is still in his office. Government Secretary Arye Na'or is with us here with the government's announcement.

[Na'or] The cabinet started its debate of political matters today. The foreign minister briefed the cabinet on the questions that the United States has asked Israel. The cabinet started its deliberations, which will continue and will be summed up next week.

At the outset of the meeting the minister of the interior reviewed the incident that took place on Friday in which a number of Israelis on a bus were killed by the murderers' organization called the PLO. The government has sent its condolences to the bereaved families and its wishes for the speedy recovery of those who were wounded in this bloody incident.

On the anniversary of the liberation of the old city 11 years ago, the cabinet stood in honor of the memory of those who liberated Jerusalem.

[Question] Did the cabinet determine at the outset of today's deliberations what it intends to do with the questions asked by the United States? Did the prime minister and the foreign minister determine that the intention is to respond or not, or in what spirit to respond to the U.S. queries?

[Answer] All I can say is that the cabinet has started its deliberations which, as mentioned before, will be summed up next week.

[Question] Mr Na'or, you said that the foreign minister presented the questions asked by the United States. Did the foreign minister give his answers to these questions?

[Answer] The answer I gave to the previous questions applies to this one also. Following the summing up of the deliberations, it is to be assumed that they will be released for publication.

[Question] How many ministers participated in the deliberations today?

[Answer] Many ministers participated, the prime minister included. The opinions which were aired in the cabinet are, naturally, its own concern.

[Question] Did the prime minister determine what, in his opinion, should be the response of the government to these questions?

[Answer] As I said before, the remarks expressed behind the closed doors of the cabinet room will remain there and after the summing up of the deliberations it is to be assumed that something will be released for publication.

[Question] How long, do you estimate, the deliberations will go on?

[Answer] They will be continued and summed up next week.

[Question] How many ministers expressed their opinions today?

[Answer] Many of them.

[Question] Would you say that there is a wide spectrum of opinions and expectations?

[Answer] Every minister who participated in the deliberations expressed his opinion.

[Question] Yes, but the question is are there various opinions or are there two or three attitudes?

[Answer] It is still too early to give this analysis because the deliberations will go on. Not all the cabinet ministers took part.

[Qital] At this point, I return you to the studio. [end live relay]

Measures on Bus Safety

TA041435Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 4 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Today the cabinet rejected a proposal to separate the east and west Jerusalem bus routes. An announcement rejecting the proposal was made to the mayor of Jerusalem who was at the meeting. At the same time, it was decided to establish a special committee to examine ways to increase safety on public transport.

Our correspondent Shemu'el Tal says that one of the proposals is to increase the number of buses in order to reduce congestion.

Discussions on W. Bank

TA041659Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Jun 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The cabinet began its weekly session today with political deliberations on the questions submitted to Israel by the United States. The prime minister and foreign minister reviewed political developments over the past few weeks and six ministers were given the floor. The deliberations will continue next week, at which time resolutions will be submitted and conclusions reached.

Our political correspondent Yosi La'or reports on the cabinet session:

At Mr Begin's suggestion, the cabinet session began with a short discussion of the procedure for the political deliberations. It was agreed that clarifying background reports would be made; these would be followed by a general discussion and analysis of the information which in turn would be followed by conclusions applying to the questions from the United States. Another procedure was proposed by which the positions of the foreign minister and prime minister would be submitted, but the prime minister's proposal was passed and he and the foreign minister will speak last in the political deliberations.

Government Secretary Arye Na'or refused to discuss why there were procedural deliberations. An authoritative source said that one of the ministers proposed that comprehensive political deliberations not be conducted because, according to him, the U.S. questions do not call for substantive answers at this stage. This proposal was rejected.

The cabinet has not conducted a thorough political discussion since the talks of the prime minister and foreign minister in Washington. Thus, after the procedure deliberations, Mr Dayan submitted a comprehensive review of political developments in the past few weeks--from his talks with the U.S. secretary of state to the questions the United States has asked about the future of the autonomy after 5 years, the Egyptian tendencies as stated by the United States and the Egyptian counterplan which has been rejected by the United States.

The foreign minister informed the cabinet that he has not proposed and is not proposing changes in the autonomy plan. Dayan said: In my opinion, the autonomy plan is a fitting manifestation of Security Council Resolution No 242. I do not propose any changes.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, in an interjection, and other ministers, in their remarks during the deliberations, accepted Dayan's assessment. Autonomy is a manifestation of Resolution No 242. Mr Dayan explained the U.S. questions but did not submit his proposed answers. Dayan's answers will be submitted to the cabinet at the beginning of the next meeting.

After the foreign minister's remarks the prime minister gave a short report on his talks with President Carter. In short, background remarks, Mr Begin explained that the autonomy plan enables a return to a discussion of all issues after 5 years. A reassessment of the autonomy plan will be conducted by a multilateral Israeli-Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian committee. The prime minister only made general remarks and did not state an opinion. As has been said, he will make more detailed remarks toward the end of the deliberations.

After the opening reports Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin and Ministers Simha Ehrlich, Yigal Horowitz, David Levi, Hayyim Landau and Me'ir 'Amit took the floor. None of the ministers submitted motions. After the deliberations one of the participants said that the ministers who spoke did not deviate from their usual positions. The government secretary added that the ministers' substantive positions could be learned from their remarks. Among those who spoke were Yigael Yadin and Me'ir 'Amit, whose positions are defined as dovish in relation to the government line, and Ministers Horowitz, Levi and Landau who are at the other end of the political spectrum.

The line guiding all participants is: We should answer the United States with a positive formula in accordance with the Israeli peace plan.

A number of ministers analyzed the sovereignty question, stressing that Jordan did not have sovereignty over Judea and Samaria. The ministers analyzed the significance of 5 years of coexistence and some of them reiterated the prime minister's remarks to the effect that the autonomy plan leaves things open at the end of 5 years. Some ministers said that developments in the field should determine the future of the autonomy; that we should not commit ourselves on this issue at this time.

During the deliberations the minister submitted a number of questions and the foreign minister replied. It was agreed that the deliberations would continue next Monday after the festival of Pentecost. At that time motions will be submitted and conclusions reached-- that is to say, the Israeli answers to the questions from the United States will be determined.

DAYAN-BEGIN CONTROVERSY OVER W. BANK FUTURE EXAMINED

TAO41525Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Jun 78 p 2 TA

[Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat commentary]

[Text] The political debate that is due to open in the cabinet today will reveal a controversy, signs of which have already been perceived recently, between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Contrary to misleading reports, the controversy has nothing to do with the nature of self-rule for residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, or with the manner of its application. The "Dayan document", which the foreign minister submitted to the prime minister last week, does not deal with the proposed 5-year autonomy, but with what should happen at the end of that period. Dayan's assumption is that Israel should give a clear answer to questions from the United States regarding the future of the territories (at the end of the 5-year autonomy) and the participation of the Palestinians in determining their future. The document, which will be discussed in the cabinet, gives the foreign minister's answers. [paragraph continues]

His proposals have not been adopted by the prime minister. Begin is contesting Dayan's views--and the controversy, which touches on the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, is liable to jeopardize the continuation of the Begin-Dayan partnership.

The prime minister has not asserted his view on the subject recently. There is, however, reason to believe that he has not gone back on what he told President Carter not long ago: "Everything must be left open, and only in due time will each party be entitled to make new proposals, to add or detract." That is to say, Begin is opposed to giving a substantive answer now to the question of what will happen in the territories after 5 years.

The foreign minister, on the other hand, although he knows that an answer from us will not guarantee a favorable Egyptian response to the resumption of the negotiations, is pressing in that direction to prevent a rift with the United States and to thwart the tendency to accuse Israel of a failure in the negotiations. Contrary to the prime minister, who grants Jordan only a passive role within the framework of autonomy, Dayan proposes to give a more active status to Jordan after the 5-year period. In his view, Jordan should, even without physically ruling in the field, fully participate in the administration of the life of the inhabitants, the majority of whom are Jordanian citizens. At the same time, Dayan is unwilling to forego IDF presence along the River Jordan and in the existing camps, or the right to establish settlements.

If the "Dayan document" is viewed superficially it is not much more than a repeat of the functional settlement that was discussed under the Alinement government. If considered more carefully it is a step toward granting a "semisovereign" status to Jordan in the West Bank. As such, the Dayan proposal contradicts both the Likud platform and the prime minister's peace plan, which flatly reject any foreign sovereignty in the West Bank.

The cabinet members and their factions are preparing for the debate that will begin today and will last for several weeks. The moderates, such as the DMC ministers, tend to support Dayan. Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich, who is not thought to be a "hawk," declared last week: "We will walk arm in arm with Begin; Dayan will remain in the minority."

Political circles wonder whether Dayan, when in the minority, will remain in the cabinet.

SPECULATION ON POSSIBLE DAYAN-YADIN-'AMIT ALLIANCE

TAO21136Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Jun 78 p 5 Weekend Supplement TA

[Bina Barzel and Avner Tavori article]

[Text] When rumors about the prime minister's health were heard this week, the possibility that he might have to retire from activity was raised and the long-known fact was once again revealed: There is no natural heir to Begin.

In the past there have been talks about the possibility of an alliance between Weizman and Ehrlich and even the possibility of their joining hands with Peres has not been ruled out. However, the numerous changes that took place in the last few months (in the government's esteem in the public; in the crises inside the DMC, the Likud and the La'am; in Peres' position and more) led to new speculation. The common denominator in this speculation is the lack of talk about a specific personality who would strive to be heir but rather talk about alliances between groups and various personalities.

Lately there has been talk about a possible new alliance of "the MAPAI ministers" in the Likud government. The reference is to six ministers who in the past have been connected to some extent to the historic MAPAI--Dayan, 'Amit, Yadin, Horowitz, Katz and Sharon.

It is easy to guess that the central axis for such an alliance is Moshe Dayan, about whom his acquaintances said this week "that his natural force has still not abated."

Can Dayan be regarded as a possible heir to Begin in the political reality of 1978?

At this stage there is no talk of an heir but rather of an alliance between personalities, the aim of which is to neutralize other alliances. A close inspection of the positions, the contacts and the relations between "the MAPAI ministers" shows that they have a common interest at least at this stage.

--Me'ir 'Amit has long maintained close contacts with Dayan. Lately the two have held meetings and according to one rumor in the DMC 'Amit sat with Dayan before he formulated the famous "'Amit document" which has been accepted by the DMC Council (and which, among other things, calls for reconsidering continued participation in the government if it deviates from the DMC's principles). What is clear is that in view of 'Amit's personal ambitions and the position of power he has attained inside the DMC, he might be an important element in such an alliance.

--Yig'al Yadin. This is the new link in the "Dayan connection." Yadin has recently held meetings with Dayan and an inspection of his opinions shows that they are not far from Dayan's. One member of "Shinuy" said this week: "The closeness between Yadin and the Dayanese opinions has long been known to us." Yadin gave this closeness expression this week when, upon returning from abroad, he declared that the only way to reach a solution in Judaea and Samaria is through the autonomy plan--in other words, the functional compromise of which Dayan is a professed disciple. In the past, Yadin used to say that the autonomy was only second best. A possible alliance between Yadin and Dayan depends to a large extent on the situation inside the DMC and on the question of how the struggle will end and what Tamir will do. However, it may certainly not be ruled out.

--Ariel Sharon. Dayan has been known to support Sharon's views in the cabinet sessions. This week it was recalled that before the elections Sharon was offered financial aid by one of the country's financial tycoons, on the condition that he run for the Knesset with Dayan. Sharon did not reject such a possibility outright. Furthermore, Sharon's current aide is Nahalali, one of Dayan's men.

--Horowitz and with him members of "La'am" have always been willing to go with Dayan and are only waiting for the chance of a consolidation of Dayan supporters from all the camps.

--Dr Yisra'el Katz might join an initiative in which Yadin participated.

SIX DEAD IN BUS EXPLOSION; ARRESTS MADE

NC030924Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 3 Jun 78 NC

[From the 2d edition of the Weekly Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Six people are dead as a result of the explosion which occurred yesterday on bus No 12 in Bayit Vagan in Jerusalem. Twelve wounded are still in the Haddasah Hospital, one of whom is in critical condition.

The commander of the southern district police, Commander Arye Liftan, has imposed a blackout on the investigations. Our correspondent Shmuel Tal reports: [begin recording]

The special team set up by the Jerusalem district commander, Zvi Ben-Eliyahu, to investigate the explosion that took place yesterday on the bus in Bayit Vagan has arrested 18 suspects, 13 of whom have been released. [end recording]

DAVAR: CUBANS SAID ACTIVE IN MIDDLE EAST

TA050942Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yehoshu'a Tadmor]

[Text] The magnitude of Cuban activity in the Arab countries was reexamined recently by Western elements, who came to the general conclusion that 1,500 Cubans are now active in Middle Eastern countries from Libya to Iraq, from South Yemen to the training camps of the terrorist organizations in Lebanon.

The Cubans are particularly active in advising and training. Some of them are playing the role of political commissars, as it were, trying to give their allies Marxist ideological training.

The Cubans have been trying very hard recently to keep a low profile and avoid emphasizing their influence--particularly in view of Western sensitivity, which reached a peak after the massive Cuban involvement in Angola, Ethiopia and the latest occurrences in the Congo. The Saudi Arabians are showing special sensitivity on this issue because of the Libyan presence in the Horn of Africa.

About 100 Palestinian fighters are now in Cuba, most of them going through courses in guerrilla warfare and sabotage. About 30 of them are going through a full aviation course.

In Lebanon there are now about 200 Cuban instructors and military personnel, most of them in the training camps of the various terrorist organizations. About 250 more are active in Syria, most of them attached to units of the special militia of the Syrian Army. About 300 Cubans are in Libya--mainly as instructors. It appears that the Cuban presence is more convenient for the Libyans than would be a large number of Russian instructors and advisers. About 400 Cubans are practically permanently in South Yemen, which has become a people's republic with all that involves in accordance with the special conditions of this desert country. The Cubans in South Yemen hold sensitive key posts in the regime and they keep a constantly alert eye open against any possibility of revolt. They are doing everything, however, to avoid being conspicuous there because of the great Saudi Arabian sensitivity concerning Cubans, particularly after their massive involvement in the war in Ethiopia. About 250 Cubans are in Iraq and about 150 in Algeria--a total of a little more than 1,500 Cuban Army personnel.

Not all these are fighting forces. The Cuban force that acted in the Golan Heights in the Yom Kippur war was a much more formal military force. The Cuban presence does represent, however, a foundation capable of absorbing with relative speed a much larger force if necessary.

The Cuban presence in the Arab countries is a part of the general Cuban attempt being made in coordination with Moscow and intended to serve the strategic aims of the Soviet Union. It should be recalled that Cuba's external moves are laid down in full coordination with Moscow and are the fruits of Cuba's complete economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union. This activity by Cuba in Africa and the Middle East goes hand in hand with its aspirations to play a key, catalyst role in the revolutionary movements of the Third World.

There is no doubt that Cuba and the Cuban units in the area will refrain from any active involvement in the battlefield as long as the Soviet Union does not give the signal for this. The Soviets have so far refrained from broadening this arena of competition since they fear its results or a worsening of the risk of an interbloc confrontation in the area.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN STOPS IN TEHERAN, ISTANBUL ON WAY TO NEW YORK

LD042006Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] The Foreign Ministry has reported that Mr Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on his way to New York for the UN General Assembly disarmament session, made a brief stopover at Teheran airport and was welcomed by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Embassy staff in Teheran, the director general of protocol, the director general for Asian and African political affairs and the supervisor of the Fifth Political Department of the Imperial Iranian Foreign Ministry.

According to another report, Amin made a brief stopover at Istanbul airport and was welcomed by the supervisor of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Embassy in Ankara, the governor of Istanbul, the representative of the Turkish foreign minister and Turkish officials. Amin left Kabul for New York yesterday.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR MOSCOW BORDER TALKS

OW042246Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2238 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad June 4 (AFP)--A senior official of the Afghan Foreign Ministry, Abdul Ghani Karimi, left Kabul for Moscow today at the head of a delegation for talks on border affairs with Soviet authorities, Radio Kabul reported this evening. The radio said the two sides will discuss what it called technical issues of border rivers.

It also reported appointment of Ghulam Sarwar Yourash as Afghan deputy minister of trade and commerce.

BANGLADESH

ZIA REPORTED 'VICTORIOUS' IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

BK041300Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The unofficial results now available from 20,376 polling stations out of 21,531 stations clearly indicate that Ziaur Rahman has emerged victorious in the presidential election. He has so far polled 15,041,540 votes. He is followed by M. A.G. Osmani with 4,136,289 votes. Zia has thus a wide margin of 10,905,251 over his nearest rival.

Comments on Victory

BK041745Y Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In a statement to newsmen at Banga Bhavan today, President Ziaur Rahman said that the primary task before him is to build the nation. He said we must all work toward attaining this goal with the help of the new democratic order.

When asked his reaction to the outcome of the election, President Ziaur Rahman said that the massive election mandate carries with it new hopes and responsibilities and to him that is the most important thing. He said that we have been working for speedy economic progress and that we will utilize the new democracy being established in the country for the welfare of the people.

On yesterday's election, he said that the people had shown (?responsibility) and that, politically speaking, this election has moved the nation ahead several years. He said that the election was held in an extremely excellent, peaceful and tolerant atmosphere. We have been working to bring changes (?in all fields), and so far we have been successful.

He said that the law and order situation will further improve and that rule by law will be established in the country, knowing that this is what the people want.

The nation is in the midst of economic and political development and is looking forward toward greater progress and prosperity. He said that the civil administration will be further strengthened to insure progress. We all have to contribute for national progress. He said emphatically that ways must be found for the further active participation of the people in this regard.

The president stressed the importance of Bangladesh nationalism as a source of strength and as a guiding force in all our work. He said that the people are the source of all strength.

BANGLADESH PAPER SAYS BURMESE FORCES FIRE ON BORDER POST

BK031516Y Dacca ITTEFAQ in Bengali 29 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Rangamati (Chittagong hill tracts) 28 May--According to reports received here from official sources, Burmese forces fired across the border at the Gundum border post for 30 minutes yesterday. Details of the casualties are not available.

It is also learned that clashes continued between the Rohingya Patriotic Front and Burmese forces on the other side of the border from Gundum.

INDIA

PRIME MINISTER DESAI DEPARTS FOR IRAN, EUROPE, U.S.

BK050423Y Delhi Overseas Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister was given an affectionate sendoff at Delhi airport on his departure early this morning on his 12-day tour abroad. A large gathering consisting of ministers, MP's and senior civil and military officials wished him bon voyage as he went round shaking hands with them and accepting their greetings. Among those present were the Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekher, and the Lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr Kohli.

Mr Morarji Desai said he's not going on the tour for getting anything but only in response to the invitations from these countries. His tour will cover Belgium, Britain and the United States. But at the outset, he will have a brief stopover in Teheran for talks with the shah of Iran while on his way to Belgium.

The prime minister's crowded schedule in Brussels today includes talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community, who will also host a lunch in Mr Desai's honor. In the evening, he will talk with the Belgian prime minister, Mr Tindemans. Later, Mr Desai will attend a dinner given by Mr Tindemans in his honor. In between, he will address [passage indistinct].

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says that the prime minister's talks in Brussels will mainly relate to economic affairs, particularly India's extensive commercial links with the European Economic Community and measures to expand these links. Developing countries have been striving for greater access for their goods into the Common Market, while on the other hand, industrial countries have been moving towards greater protectionism. And this crucial question is bound to come up during Mr Desai's talks with Roy Jenkins and his colleagues.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VAJPAYEE LEAVES FOR LONDON

BK050947Y Delhi ISI in English 0857 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a last minute change in his programme in consultation with the prime minister and left for London on the night of June 4, a few hours ahead of Morarji Desai, reports PTI.

Vajpayee had returned to New Delhi on June 4 from Simla after attending the meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to his ministry. The committee had discussed the question of disarmament in the context of the current special session of the UN General Assembly.

Immediately on his return Vajpayee called on the prime minister and briefed him on the deliberations of the meeting.

JAGJIVAN RAM RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN VISIT

BK040408Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Mr Jagjivan Ram has returned to New Delhi after a 13-day tour of Europe. The defense minister visited the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia and Britain.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr Jagjivan Ram said he found a large fund of good will for India everywhere.

INDO-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN SOFIA

For BTA and Sofia Domestic Service coverage of the 4th session of the Indo-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Sofia, and the activities of Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, Indian minister of agriculture and irrigation, see the Bulgaria section of the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

VAJPAYEE HOPES FOR U.S. URANIUM SUPPLY

BK040410Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister has expressed the hope that the U.S. Congress will understand India's problems about the supply of enriched uranium. In an interview with the AIR [All-India Radio] Simla correspondent, Mr Vajpayee said that America is committed to supply uranium to India under an agreement, and President Carter is keen to give it. But the problem has arisen because the American Congress has put in certain conditions. India is of the view that new conditions cannot be applied to an old agreement.

Mr Vajpayee, who is accompanying the prime minister on his forthcoming visit abroad, pointed out that besides bilateral and international issues, problems in the African Continent are also likely to be discussed with President Carter and Mr Callaghan. The three leaders, he said, are in touch with each other through correspondence.

In reply to a question, Mr Vajpayee said during the prime minister's stopover in Teheran, the shah of Iran will have discussions with Mr Desai in the context of the changes in the Asian subcontinent.

Mr Vajpayee made it clear that India will not accept Pakistan's proposal to declare South Asia alone as a zone of peace. Such a course, he said, will only increase the dangers of a global conflagration.

Earlier, addressing a public meeting, Mr Vajpayee said India is committed to friendship with all on the basis of equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. India's relations are improving. He made it clear that there is no tilt in our foreign policy toward any country.

Mr Vajpayee gave the warning that the government will come down heavily on elements trying to raise the bogey of communalism and sectarianism.

SANJAY GANDHI RELEASED AFTER MONTH-LONG DETENTION

BK050855Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Mr Sanjay Gandhi, the prime accused in the Kissa Kursi Ka ["Tale of a Chair" film] case was today released on bail from month-long judicial custody. One of the conditions of the bail is that Mr Gandhi shall not leave the country during the trial of the case without the court's prior permission. Mr Gandhi was asked to furnish a personal bond of rupees 5,000 and a surety bond of the like amount.

OPPOSITION LEADERS PROTEST MOVE TO TRY MRS GANDHI

BK021634Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A seven-member deputation of Congress-I leaders called on the president, Mr Sanjeeva Reddy, in New Delhi today. They said they handed over to him a memorandum protesting the reported move to appoint a special court to try Mrs Gandhi. They urged the president to prevent the government from taking such a course of action.

The deputation included Mr Kamalpathi Tripathi, Mr Uma Shankar Dikshit, Mr Vasant Sathe and Mr A. R. Antulay. According to Mr Tripathi, President Reddy gave a patient hearing.

An official spokesman had denied the press report that the government proposed to appoint a special court and described it as highly speculative.

NEPAL

ARYAL DEPARTS 1 JUNE FOR UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

BK041356Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista will look after the affairs of the Foreign Ministry until the return of Foreign Minister Mr Krishna Raj Aryal, who left Katmandu today for New York to attend the special UN session on disarmament. This was stated in a note published today by the principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king.

KATMANDU REPORTS RETURN OF TRADE DELEGATION FROM PRC

BK031700Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The five-member Nepalese trade delegation to the People's Republic of China returned to Katmandu today after holding talks with officials concerned in China.

The leader of the Nepalese trade delegation and secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr Durga Raj Koirala, talking to newsmen on arrival in Katmandu today, said that the delegation had reviewed the 1974 Nepal-China trade agreement during discussions held with Chinese officials. He said discussions on different aspects of bilateral trade were also held with the Chinese officials in a cordial atmosphere.

In answer to a question, Mr Koirala said that views were also exchanged with officials of various Chinese corporations to explore areas of expanding bilateral trade between Nepal and China. [words indistinct]

According to Mr Koirala, it was agreed during the exchange of views that the border trade of Nepal with the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China will be augmented with the [words indistinct] an increasing facility to be created for the (?same).

Meanwhile, it was learned that the next official talks between Nepal and China on the trade agreement will be held in Katmandu in 1979.

PAKISTAN

COURT ADJOURNS HEARING OF BHUTTO MISCONDUCT CASES

BK031726Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A special court comprising Mr Justice Saifur Rahman of the Lahore High Court today adjourned the hearing of six cases against former Prime Minister Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on charges of misconduct and rigging in the general elections till the conclusion of his appeal to the Supreme Court against the death sentence in the Mohammed Ahmed Khan murder case. The court directed the special public prosecutor, (Dr Khaliq Raja), [words indistinct] proceedings in the Supreme Court.

IRANIAN PAPER REPORTS HAQ WILLING TO EXILE BHUTTO

BK041652Y Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The well-known Iranian daily KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL has said that Pakistan's military ruler, Gen Ziaul Haq, is reported to be willing to exile former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto instead of carrying out the death sentence, on the condition that Bhutto abstain from political activity for 10 years.

YAYHA KHAN CHALLENGES INDEFINITE DETENTION

BK031620Y Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Retired Gen Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan submitted an affidavit in the Lahore High Court today challenging the law providing for his indefinite detention begun during the tenure of the previous government. While considering his petition last month, the full bench advised that such an affidavit be filed.

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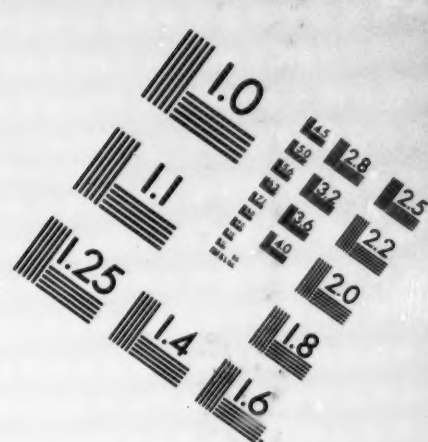
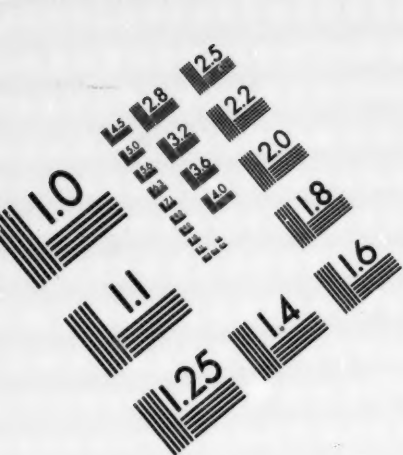
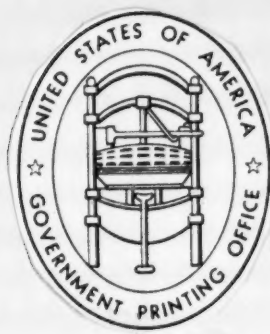
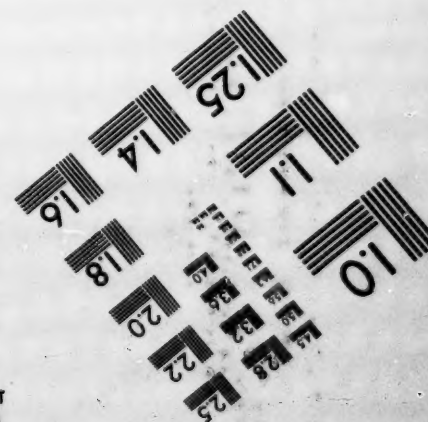
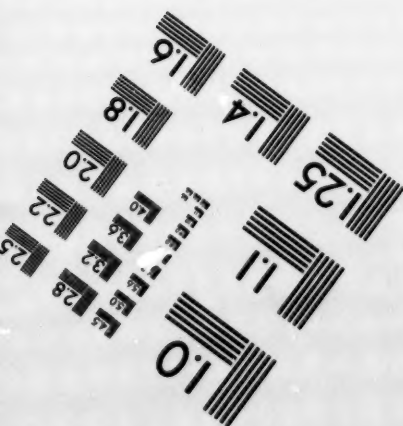
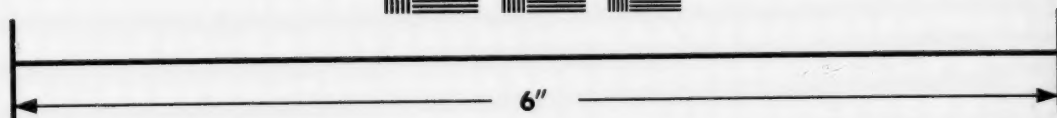
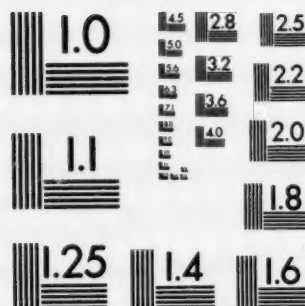


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